CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28731—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY,—MONDAY, MAY 2, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weigheil	14th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheil	10th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheil	8th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4878	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Docks at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and on board packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

May 5th — June 2nd — June 30th.
,, 19th — ,, 16th — July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 27, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600 750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800 650	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800 550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 2, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

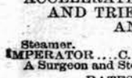
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCE RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including R llwa Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road

"MacIVER" LINE.



THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.
* IONIA	5330	E. Boric	22nd May for Plymouth.
† RUTHENIA	5403	E. Bollings	28th ,, ,, Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3109	R. Jones	10th June ,, Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

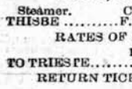
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



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CHEAPER Passages engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information [illegible]

SECON[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 4th May, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 7th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

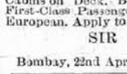
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 8th May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,144 tons, on 5th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

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THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 12th May.

Splendid accommodation for Passengers, Fitted with Electric Light. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. The Steamer will probably make the voyage in 22 days.

For particulars as to passage, &c.,

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CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK.

THE S. S. "CLAN MACLEOD," 2,500 tons, Commander E. WARFOLK, will sail for DUNKIRK on or about the 12th May 1892, and has accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For particulars as to rates of Passages, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th April, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH, 3,230 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 14th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3357	W. S. Young	18th May.
BRITANNIA	3039	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 23, 1892.

THE CITY LINE S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids (Naptha), and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th April, 1892.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.
A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS

[illegible]as been opened in HORNBY ROW.

[illegible]PS of all description almost at COST PRICE.

[illegible]pply to—

S. R. MISTRY,

[illegible]Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

[illegible]RLAND SUMMARY, published [illegible]on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of Budget" size, containing all the information [illegible] week carefully arranged; Army Orders, [illegible]scription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. [illegible]ion, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

STANDARD DINNER AND BREAKFAST CROCKERY-WARE.

PEACH BLOW.	PLAIN WHITE.
IVY ENTWINE.	WHITE WITH GILT LINES.
BIRD ON ALMOND BRANCH, GOLD.	BIRD ON ALMOND BRANCH.

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NON-ALCOHOLIC FRUIT SYRUPS AND CORDIALS, Specially made for

HOT WEATHER DRINKS.

Having the full aroma and taste of the Fresh Fruit. They are most carefully prepared at Home, and keep well. Mixed with plain or Ærated Waters, they form *delicious beverages*, and are much approved of at Balls, Picnics, Children's Parties and by Shikaries and others in the District.

APPLE PUNCH.	GINGER BRANDY.	RASPBERRY.
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ORANGE.	ORANGE BITTER.	STRAWBERRY.
CHERRY.	PINE APPLE.	TANGERINE ORANGE.
LIME.	PLUM.	&c., &c.

Single Bottles, Re. 1-4; Assorted per dozen, Rs. 13-8; Cases of 2 dozen Assorted, Case Free, Rs. 27.

These Syrups may also be used as a Sauce on Rice, Cornflower, and Bread Puddings, or Pastry of any kind; Iced Drinks, Sherbets, and Sweetening Jellies, Creams and Custards.

N.B.—Owing to rapid fall in EXCHANGE our Catalogue prices are increased 10 per cent.

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PER SUIT (Coat, Vest, and Trousers) ..... Rs. 9
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TIGER,	LION,	BISON,
BEAR,	HYÆNA,	PANTHER,
BULL,	SAMBHUR,	BLACK BUCK,

WILD BOAR, and various others.

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THE new and Certain Remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Flatulent, Diarrhœa, Gastric Catarrh, &c.

Recommended by the most Eminent Medical Authorities.

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PREPARED from the original Formula of a well-known Bombay Physician. It has been used by old Indians for the last thirty years, and always with excellent results. It gives to that troublesome body—THE LIVER—just the "stirring up" it requires without disturbing the general system. To sufferers from "SPLEEN," it can be recommended as about the only remedy that can be taken with the certainty of relief.

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PRICES:—

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Plain Absorbent	Per Tin	1 8
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THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a perfect fitting Shirt.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE NEW OATMEAL CLOTH
Makes Grand Tennis Shirts, or for General Wear.
6 for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS. Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs. Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS. Collars attached. Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached. Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS. French Cambric, newest Paris designs. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Silk and Wool; Delightfully cool; in White and Fancy Patterns. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Unshrinkable Flannel. Each, Rs. 7-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

S. S. PETERS, Captain JACOBS, having arrived from ZANZIBAR, Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take delivery of their GOODS without delay.

F. HEYER,
Agent, 5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

FROM and after the 5th instant, Mr. FAUSTINO BRANCHI WILL ACT as AGENT of this Company.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 2, 1892.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 9th and 10th May, 1892, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of CHAIRMAN of the Chamber in place of the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. FORREST proceeding to Europe.

The Ballot-box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 30th April, 1892.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BURMA-GULF OF MARTABAN-RANGOON RIVER.

ALL the CHANNEL BUOYS in the Rangoon River will in future be PAINTED according to the system agreed upon by the Buoyage Conference, i.e., RED on the STARBOARD HAND coming in, and BLACK on the PORT HAND coming in, and the Fairway Buoy will be painted White and Black in horizontal bands.

By direction of the Rangoon Port Commissioners.

H. HEWETT,
Offg. Deputy Conservator of the Port.

Deputy Conservator's Office, Rangoon, 21st April, 1892.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Rs. 12-8-0 per each Share of Rs. 625, and Rs. 2-8-0 per each New Share of Rs. 125, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 29th instant, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Meadows Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 11th May next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 30th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 11th May next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th April, 1892.

FANCY STRIPED PURDAS.

IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns. Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

NOTICE.—The following BOATS will be SOLD BY AUCTION in April or May, unless previously sold by tender.

One Yaul Teak Built Copper Fastened.
One 200-ton Decked Coal Barge.
One Troop Life Barge Mahogany Planks and Elm Keel.
One 36 foot sailing Cutter, Teak Built, Copper Fastened and Coppered.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

Bombay, 15th March.

LADIES'

SUN SHADES ! SUN SHADES ! !

Of All Prices.

LADIES' HAND BAGS.

In Great Varieties and Shapes.

An Inspection is solicited.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Trichinopolies, Burmahs, Dutch, and Sumatras.

TOBACCOS.

Cut and Plug, Fresh and Sweet, Mixtures, Bird's Eye Shag, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imported direct from Cairo.

CIGARETTES.

Own Manufacture, Mild, Mellow, and Full-flavoured. 14 brands to select from.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna, Meerschaum, Briar, and Myalwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders; Cigar and Cigarette Cases; Tobacco Pouches and Jars, &c., &c.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

Light, strong, and elegant, Drawing, Dining, and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

Cameras (Meagher's, Marion's); Lenses (Dallmeyer's, Ross', Voigtlander's); Dry Plates (the best English Makers'); Chemical, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c.

TABLE LINEN TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.

Sole Agency in Bombay for the Basel Mission Weaving Establishments of Mangalore and Cannanore.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

For Charcoal, Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all Accessories.

Send for complete Illustrated Catalogue.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE DRINKS.

SOLID FRUIT JUICES.

DE CARLE'S
RIPE FRUIT DRINKS.

The best, most invigorating and refreshing.
Possess full flavour and taste of fruits. Ans. 6 only.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.

One DUNNETT GIG, by Windover, the property of Mr. GRAHAM LYNN.

One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.

One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 5th May, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

24 bales grey shirtings.
7 ,, Turkey red twist,
3 cases white handkerchiefs.
10 ,, white long cloth.
2 ,, Turkey red sarries, 8 yards.
1 mahogany writing table, a good model.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 2, 1892.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE TANNERY, OR LEATHER FACTORY, WITH SEVERAL BUILDINGS, TOGETHER WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF TUBS, AND POLICING BOARDS, AT DHARAVAI.

Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of Messrs. Thos. H. Moore and Co. and on account and risk of Cutlay Syed Mahomed and others, under the power of sale given in the mortgage, bearing the date 18th January, 1888, and 15th December, 1891.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with tannery or leather factory, with compound standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dharavi, fronting on the Southern side of the Dharavi road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Cutlay Syed Mahomed and Cutlay Ahmed Mohidin, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6,11.13.16.30, standing on the name Chundoo Mooljee Khoja, containing by admeasurement 4,257 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, on the east partly by the ground of Nago Patel, partly by the ground of Maroti Appa and partly by the ground of Harri Sawan, on the west partly by the ground of Madhawrao Bhasker and partly by the ground of Aetwar Faram, on the north partly by the ground of Allipoola and Co., and partly by the ground of Ancia Frances, on the south partly by the ground of Magull Domingo Bhundari.

And also 3 pieces of land or vacant tocca ground containing by admeasurement 1558 square yards or thereabouts, with buildings and chawls standing thereon.

For particulars, plans, conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the undersigned.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, May 2, 1892. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of W. BLAKEMAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

In pursuance of a decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 185 of 1891 (The National Mortgage Bank, Ld., vs. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Framjee) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by direction of Charles E. Fox, Esq., Commissioner, High Court, sell by Public Auction at the Junction of Belasis and Foras Road, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., a large quantity of new and second-hand machinery, consisting of manual fire engines, ships pumps, railway lorries, platform weighing machine, hydraulic and screw jacks, drinking fountains, patent Rotably pump, leather rolling press, drilling and boring machine, bellows, taps, dies, winches, double-barrelled force and lift pumps, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF CLARE AND SHEPHERD ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Trustees, Shepherd Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the lease of the property for a term of 60 years.

(1.) All that piece of land with the buildings partially erected thereon containing 1,000 square yards or thereabouts, situate at the corner of the Clare and Shepherd Roads, at Byculla, bounded on the North by the Shepherd Road, on the South by the Jews' Cemetery, on the West by the Clare Road and on the East by other property of the Trustees.

(2.) All that piece of land containing about 491 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the Shepherd Road, Byculla, bounded on the North by the road, on the South by the Jews' Cemetery, on the East by the Police Lines, and on the West by other property of the Trustees and forming plot No. 2.

(3.) All that piece of land containing about 454 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Shepherd Road, Byculla, and bounded on the North by the said road, on the South by the Jews' Cemetery, on the East by the Plot No. 2, and on the West by Plot No. 4.

(4.) All that piece of land containing 448 square yards, situate as aforesaid, and bounded on the north by the Road, on the South by the Jews' Cemetery, on the East by Plot No. 3, and on the West by the Shepherd Almshouses.

For further particulars and catalogues of the conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 2, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A quantity of carved blackwood furniture, consisting of easy chair, ottoman bedsteads, folding chairs, gong stands, China jars on stands, stools, &c.

A few lots of books, semi-grand piano book stands, folding chairs, wall brackets, Cambay carpet, &c.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Alli Suleman—
E and C HS 162-5—2 cases each 16 pieces printed coatings, 50 inches.

By order of Bhugwan Govind, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla—
P N K & Co.—8134-36, 3 cases 117½ pans tapestry curtains, 3½ yards.

On account of the defaulting indentor, Mahomedally Bakerbhoy.
2 cases 30,000 feet gilt moulding.

On account and at the risk of Hunsraj Laljee, trading under the name of Mathooradass Madhowjee—
17 bales of Persian Prints.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 English self-driving Phaeton, by Kesterton, with removeable coach box and back seat.
1 English single-seated brougham.
1 well bred handsome bay c h mare, age 4 years, height 14'3, by T B English horse (Government Stallion) Hampton.
1 safety bicycle with lamp.
1 tricycle in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Kavasjee Patel Street, Fort, next to the Hongkong Bank, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockeryware, kerosine table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of H. CHICK, Esq.

The above will be on view to-day.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in No. 1 Tent, Woodhouse Bridge, close to the Commander-in-Chief's bungalow, near Band stand, the valuable handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, first rate lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of G. H. CLINSTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned upright pianoforte by Soundy, Co. a handsome light victoria, a powerful fast grey Arab, single harness, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, Persian carpets, &c., the property of L. G. INZOLI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 12th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, near the Police Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plate, rich crockery and glassware, one single-seated brougham by Stephene, powerful bay Waler, set of harness, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, English made side saddle, rich Persian carpets, Hink's lamps, China and Satsuma table ornaments, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. P DIMMOCK.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NEW KHETWADY ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Sha Ladunbhoy Assaria, the mortgagee and transferee of the mortgages, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Meghsham Essoba, Sadanund Essoba, Vussantrao Moghsham and Ramrao Sadanund, a minor under the age of 18 years by his father and natural guardian the said Sadanund Essoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of July, 1889, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 16th day of January, 1891, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, together with the two chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate at New Khetwady Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 376 and six-tenth square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Collectors' old No. 1730, new No. 8862, old survey No. 511, and new survey No. 3254, and bounded on the east by the property of Khanwa Jamal, on the west by a public road, on the north by a public road, called Second Carpenter Street, and on the south by the property of Runchordass Vussonjee, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under old No. 1 and 2, and new ward Nos. 6533 and 6534 and street No. 2527.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 2, 1892.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets: by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8: postage Anna 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD TIMBER, PLANKS, IRON, &c.

Under instructions from Captain G. M. Portar, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, M. W., Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1892, at 2 p.m., at H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, a quantity of old beams, posts, purlins, joists, planks, battens, rafters, empty barrels, old iron anchors, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 2, 1892.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

IT is hereby notified that this Company's ICE can be had at the FACTORY SALE ROOM at the following rates:—

Quantities under 80 lbs.....4 Pies per lb.
,, of 80 lbs. or over..4 Pies per lb., less 10 per cent. discount.

Sale Room is OPEN from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1892.

NOTICE.

HAVING RETIRED from BUSINESS, I hereby request all persons owing me MONIES to pay the same to my Solicitors, Messrs. TURNER and HEMMING, of 33, Church Gate, Street, Bombay, who have my authority to give effectual Receipts for the same.

P. VUCCINO,
Photographer.

Bombay, 26th April.

In the matter of DORABJEE HOSUNGJEE GUZDER, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed having effect throughout the Province of Bombay and relating to the estate of DORABJEE HOSUNGJEE GUZDER, Deceased, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, who died at Bombay on the 2nd day of January 1892, were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 12th day of April 1892, to Mr. HORMUSJEE DORABJEE GUZDER, son of the Deceased, and all persons claiming against the said estate are hereby required to send in a statement of their claims upon the said estate to the Undersigned at their Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the estate will be administered without regard for any claim, save and except such claims of which Notice has then been received.

All persons indebted to the estate of the Deceased or having property of the Deceased in their possession or power or under their control, are required to pay such debts, or hand over such property, to the Administrator forthwith.—Dated this 15th day of April 1892.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Mr. Hormasjee Dorabjee Guzder, Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Dorabjee Hosungjee Guzder, Deceased.

WANTED.

WANTED

BY the COLOMBO APOTHECARIES Co., Ld., a thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN, to act as SALESMAN in, and take charge of their Oilmanstores and Wines Department.

Apply, with Testimonials, and stating salary required, to

THE COLOMBO APOTHECARIES Co., LD.,
Colombo, Ceylon.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889.

FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.

Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 259, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1892.

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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS!

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
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47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

9, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing

CLARKE'S MIXTURE FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS.

This mixture is one-third the price of Ca... will totally eradicate White Ants, and if appli... once a month will prevent depredations on a... work or paper. No kind of insect will appr... been tested at the Surveyor-General's offic... Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTI...

S. N. GHOSH, C...
SOLE AGE...
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's S...

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now su... plying 140 Military Messes and 38 Clu... with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the f... owing well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, Lond...
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, Lond...
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, Lond...
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay...
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
COURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rh...
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Milit... Messes can now obtain Wines from the above w... known Firms, without the inconvenience and expe... of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of Lon...
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Sto...
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteia E. Yriarte, Ca...
CHAMPAGNES—From Heeriet and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Lebe-Aine, Bordea...
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Biugen-am-Rhe...
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Li...
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inver...

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MI... CELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, a... as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammuniti... Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpenti... Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ro... of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the we... known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many oth... articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકમદમની કું.ા

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and other 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees, and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 52
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 26
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 13
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.....Rs. 5
Second do. ..... ,, 2-8
Third do. ..... ,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .....As. 2 per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.....As. 8 per line.
Second do. ..... ,, 4½ ,,
Third do. ..... ,, 2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th :—Kilwa (s), from Busreh ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; Rome (s), London ; and Glantivy (s), Port Said. Yesterday :—Peters (s), from Zanzibar ; and St. Fillans (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 30th :—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Berenice (s), Trieste, &c. ; Arthur Head (s), Dunkirk ; Assam (s), Aden ; and Lady Havelock (s), Colombo. Yesterday :—Ehrenfels (s), for Hamburg, &c. ; Santon (s), Antwerp ; Avoca (s), Zanzibar ; Purulia (s), Persian Gulf ; Secundershaw (schooner), Delagoa-bay, &c. ; and Imperatrix (s), Trieste, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Macleod and the s. s. Wileysike entered, and the s. s. Falls of Inversnaid left it, on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Arthur Head and the s. s. Berenice left the dock on Saturday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th April, 1892, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1891, of 70,223 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 6,226, in the earnings.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—We are desired to acknowledge in our columns the receipt of Rs. 26-6 (including a cheque for Rs. 16) for the Byculla Schools Hospital Sick Children Fund, being collections from boxes kept at the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille	Olympia ... Williams.
Overture	French Comedy ... K. Bela.
Polka	Off we go ... Coote.
Selection	Dorothy ... Winterbottom.
Gavotte	Entrancing Mat ... Boggetti.
Valse	Garden of Memories ... Ostlere.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain Montgomery and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m. :—

March	Don't forget me darling ... P. Scott.
Overture	French Comedy ... Keler Bela.
Barcarolle	... C. Hoby.
Cavatina	(B. Clarionet Solo) ... Gassner.
Selection	Reminiscences of Offenbach ... Winterbottom.
Valse	Iris ... Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE KATHIAWAR DACOITS.—The *Kathiawar Times* says :—It is not definitely known where the dacoits are, but it is suspected that they are yet somewhere in Kutch, for a report reaches that on the night of the 23rd ult. some of them attacked the house of the Fouzdar of Buchaco, in Kutch, named Manoo Ismal, who had incurred their displeasure some time ago. About eight or ten men surrounded his house and some forced entrance into it and fired at him while he was asleep. The bullet did not hurt him but his karkoon, who slept near him. The man is not likely to live. They were then pursued, but have escaped.

THEFT OF HARNESS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Dugroo Sakaramlwas charged before Khan Bahadur Dustoor Firoz Hosang, Fourth Presidency Magistrate by Inspector Moore with the theft of a new harness, valued at Rs. 25, from the stable of Mr. Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, at Malabar Hill. A few days ago Mr. Jehangir purchased the harness from Pandu Kurim for Rs. 25. On the night of Wednesday last the accused got into the stable of Mr. Jehangir and stole the harness, which he took to the bazaar for sale, but strange to say he happened to take the harness to the same man from whom Mr. Jehangir had purchased it, and offered it to him for sale. The man recognised the harness and had the accused arrested. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT BHOLESHWAR GIRLS' SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes, in connection with the Bholeswar Girls' School, took place, on Saturday evening, Mr. N. Welinker presiding. There was a large assembly of Hindu ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings were conducted in Guzerati. The headmistress of the school read the annual report, from which it appeared that there were one hundred and forty-seven girls on the register, and they had made good progress during the year, which fact was testified to by the result of the annual examination held some time back. The report being read, the girls sang some songs to the accompaniment of an harmonium, after which the prizes were distributed by the Prince of Nadod. The chairman made a few remarks on the advantages of female education, and he exhorted the gentlemen to encourage female education as much as it lay in their power—female education, the speaker remarked, being the backbone of civilization. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Mrs. Jane Hemmingway appeared before Khan Bahadur Dustoor Firoz Hosang, to answer a summons taken out against her on a charge of defaming Mr. John James Fernandez. Mr. Dulvi, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The accused was unrepresented by counsel. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant that on the evening of 26th March, he called at the house of Mr. and Miss Lucas, at Love Lane, and Mrs. Jane Hemmingway came there shortly afterwards. The complainant requested her to visit him at his place, but she did not do so, and her husband, who met him a few days afterwards affected not to recognise him. The accused woman, thereupon, replied that she had put up her husband not to seem to recognise Fernandes "as they were a set of swindlers." The complainant sent a notice, through his solicitor, calling upon the woman to apologize for her conduct, but she did not do so, and hence the proceedings. The Magistrate advised the parties to settle the case amicably outside the court, and with that view he proposed an adjournment of the case. The Magistrate further added that if the accused had made use of the language, she might tender an apology and bring an end to the disagreeable affair. She refused to tender an apology, saying that she had not given expression to such words. The case was, therefore, proceeded with, but the witnesses, whom the complainant had called, said that they did not know anything about the case. Mr. Dulvi said that the witnesses had turned round and adopted a hostile attitude towards his client, and so he applied to the Magistrate to allow him to cross-examine them ; but the Magistrate did not accede to the application and dismissed the case in the absence of evidence, remarking that he sympathised with the old man, but there was no course open to him except to discharge the woman as there was no evidence in support of the charge laid against her.

AN ADDRESS TO MR. BOZZONI.

A PLEASANT ceremony took place, on Saturday afternoon, at the office of the Florio-Rubattino Company, when an address was presented by the assistants and clerks of the establishment to the agent, Mr. F. Bozzoni, on his approaching departure to Europe, on the 5th instant, by the Company's steamer "D. Balduino." The address expressed deep and unfeigned regret at parting with their master after a long period of twelve years, during which they were treated with considerate kindness, and for which they would always look back with gratitude. As a slight token of their esteem and regard for him and his noble qualities of heart and head, they presented him with a rich diamond ring. The address was printed on vellum, the borders of which were richly and artistically embellished in gold, it being enclosed in a silver case chastely carved. Mr. Bozzoni said he was deeply moved by the flattering terms in which the address was couched, and expressed his regret in leaving his staff after a long period during which mutual help in the work entrusted to them all was rendered in perfect harmony. He considered the address very gratifying as it would assist him in remembering the long years he had spent with th... and he asked them to remember him as a fri... thanked them, one and all, and af... of hands, the proceedings term...

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUDGEN, D. S. O., presided at the distribution of prizes of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps and the Rifle Association at the Town Hall on Friday night. A very large gathering was present. Some handsome volumes were given away, and the display of magnificent silver cups spoke highly of the liberality of the donors. The most enthusiastic applause was accorded to Volunteer Black, a veteran Volunteer, whose splendid record with the rifle has earned him a high reputation. Volunteers Stephens and Lund received similar demonstrations, with expressions of congratulations from the General on their achievements. After the distribution the hall was cleared for dancing, which was sustained with vigour till midnight to the strains of the Volunteer Band.

The following is the report and list of the prizes :—

In presenting the fourteenth annual report of this Association the Council have again to thank his Excellency the Governor, Brigadier-General Budgen, and those who have again so liberally contributed towards the prize-fund, as well as the following firms who presented valuable prizes for competition, *viz.* :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter, Messrs. Bromley and Campbell, Messrs. O'Neal & Co., Messrs. Neuburg & Co., Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Messrs. C. E. Phillimore & Co., and Messrs. Harry Clarke & Co. The falling off in the number of competitors was doubtless owing partly to the Easter holidays occurring at the time and partly to the great heat on the range, which was abnormal even for April. The competitions commenced on the 16th of April, and were concluded on the 23rd, and the shooting on the whole was as good as could be expected. In order to give competitors an opportunity of getting away before the heat became too great, the matches were shortened to two distances instead of three, as in former years. The entries were :—In match I., 41 ; match II., 40 ; match III., 37 ; match IV., 35 ; match V., 35 ; match VI., no separate entries this year ; match VII., 20 ; match VIII., 49 ; and match IX., 50. There were in all 41 competitors in the first five matches, *viz.*, from the Bombay Light Horse, 1 ; from the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 5 ; and from the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 35. The total number of prize-winners were :—Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 4 ; and Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 32. The handicap points were the same as were allowed last year, and the top scores in four out of the five matches were made with their assistance. The prizes (Rs. 100) presented by Major Roughton, B. V. A., for which alone only those who had never previously won a prize in this or any other Association could compete, were not shot for separately, but were given to those who could take them for scores made in the first five matches. The Council regret there were not a greater number of competitors of these prizes. Pool still maintains its popularity, as may be judged by the fact that although the meeting only lasted seven days there were shots fired. Colr-Sergt. E. Thomas made the greatest number of bull's-eyes in this competition, having hit the tiny spot fourteen times. The unlimited entry matches, open to all comers, did not attract so many outsiders this year, only one from another corps competing, and the number of entries were consequently fewer, but their popularity is such as to ensure them a permanent place in the match list of the association. For these matches the newly-formed Rifle Club gave Rs. 50 as a first prize at a 500 yards, and Messrs. O'Neal & Co., the agents for the firm of Gregory & Co., gave a pair of binoculars to be a first prize at 600 yards. The Association Medals are taken as under :—Gold Medal, Colr-Sergt. H. Black, with 273 points or 3·90 per shot ; Silver Medal, Corpl G. F. Lund, with 273 points or 3·90 per shot ; Bronze Medal, Lieut. F. W. English, with 269 points or 3·84 per shot. The National Rifle Association Silver Medal was again kindly presented through Major T. W. Crawford Leathem, and was won by Lieut F. W. English, with a score of 90 at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The Executive Committee wish to place on record their thanks to Lieut F. W English, without whose assistance in the preparation of the programme and other preliminary arrangements the meeting could not have been held, and who was on the range every day of the meeting. This officer wished to be relieved from the duties of honorary secretary early in the season, and it was only at the strong request of the Council that he kindly consented to continue to act for this season. The following are the names of prize-winners :—

	Rs.	a.
Colr-Sergt E W Thomas	57	4*
Corpl G F Lund	55	0
Col-Sergt J B Brown, P V R	52	8
Vol E W Pyrie	50	0
Lieut T M English	45	0
Qrmr-Sergt W Stephens	45	0
Sergt W D Small	41	0
Lieut D J Sharp	40	0
Sergt W H Brewer	40	0
Sergt C B Robinson	36	0
Sergt A Monk	35	0
Armr-Sergt W Boylette	30	0
Corpl J A McKinnon	30	0†
Colr-Sergt E Sands	27	8
Vol R J Byrne	25	0
Sergt J E Keess	24	0
Vol E W Ellis	22	8
Vol M Mullen	22	0
Corpl C Moon	17	0
Vol H Bullock	15	0‡
Corpl J W Gordon	15	0
Sergt D A Pinder, B V A	15	0
Sergt-Major J H Downing	14	14
Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, B V A	12	8
Corpl J J D'Souza	12	8
Sergt F Wilton	10	0
Vol C Stephens	10	0
Vol J W Lawrence	10	0
Vol E L Chitts	10	0
Vol A H Sharpe	5	0
Vol H Row	5	0
Vol L Valladares	5	0
Gunner C H Butler, B V A	5	0§
Vol J M Mason	5	0
Vol L Crowley	2	8‖
Lieut F W English	2	8¶
Colr-Sergt H Black	1	0**

* Messrs. H Clarke & Co's Prize, "A Cup," value Rs. 30, and Association Silver Medal.

† Messrs. C E Phillimore's Prize, value Rs. 25.

‡ Messrs. A J Combridge & Co's Prize, "A Volume," value £1·1.

§ Messrs. Neuberg & Co's Prize, "An Album," value Rs 50.

‖ Messrs. Treacher & Co's Prize, "A Cup," value Rs. 150.

¶ Lund, Blockley, & Carter's Prize, "A Clock," value Rs. 100, and Messrs. O'Neal's Prize, "Binoculars," value £3, and Association Bronze Medal and R N A Silver Medal.

** Bromley & Campbell's Prize, "A Cup," value Rs. 100 and Association Gold Medal.

MAJOR ROUGHTON'S MATCH.

	Rs.
Vol E L Chitts	30
Vol H Row	25
Vol H A Sharpe	25
Sergt W H Brewer	10
Gunner F J Taylor, B V A	5

MATCH XI.—INSTRUCTORS.

	Rs.
Serg-Instr J Moore	20
Sergt-Major J H Downing	10
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle	10
Lce-Corpl J Cotton	5
Lce-Corpl J Gillin	5

THE COMMANDANT'S PRIZES.

I. The "Bayley" Company Challenge Shield.—Shot for annually at Coorla by teams of ten from each company ("A" to "G"). Won by "B" Company with 620 points. (Won by "D" Company in 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891).

2. The Bayley Challenge Shield.—For highest score in class-firing. Won by Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Stephens ("D" Company), 301 points.

3. For the member of the left companies ("B," "D," "F") whose total is highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's Parades combined. Won by Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Stephens ("D" Company) 366 points.

4. For th... "A," "C," "...

ant's Parades combined. 1. Cadet E Smith, 208 points—a silver watch and chain, "Shakespeare" Mignon Edition and "Sketches of England." 2. Cadet W Clarke, 158 points—a set of gold shirt studs and "Picturesque Australia," 4 vols.

8. For the members of the Byculla Scottish and John Connon High Schools Cadet Company ("K"), whose totals are highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's Parades combined : 1. Corporal H Trail, 154 points—a set of gold shirt studs and "The Art Annuals ;" 2. Sergeant H Barrett, 154 points—"Magazine of Art."

9. For the members of St. Mary's College, Mazagon, Cadet Company ("L") whose totals are highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's Parades combined. 1, Cadet C. Rogers—156 points—a silver watch and chain and "Shakspeare" Mignon Edition; 2, Cadet S. Clements, 147 points—A set of gold shirt studs and "Picturesque Mediterranean.

For the members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles' Band, whose totals are highest in class-firing. 1, Corpl. G. F. D'Souza, 175 points (Rs. 30) ; 2, Volunteer L. F. Fernandes, 168 points (Rs. 25) ; 3, Volunteer N. T. Fernandes, 165 points (Rs. 25) ; and 4, Volunteer C. J. Azavido, 163 points (Rs. 20).

"A" COMPANY.

Captain Baird's Prize, Rs. 50, won by Sergeant F. Wilton ; Captain Baird's Prize, Rs. 30, won by Volunteer J. M. Mason ; Captain Baird's prize, Rs. 20, won by Sergant F. Wilton ; Captain Baird's prize, Rs. 10 won by Volunteer H. Hepworth ; Silver Cup, presented to "A" Company as a shooting prize, won by Armourer-Sergeant W. Boylette ; and Lieutenant Jeffries' prize, Rs. 15, won by Lance-Corporal H. Prescott.

"B" COMPANY.

Prizes given by Captain R. A. Willis. For attendance at drill. Field day parade, count three points.

	Pts.	Rs.
1. Lce-Corpl J. Fido	20	10
2. Corpl Greeman	17	5
3. Vol. Veevers	17	5
4. Lce-Corpl Coutts	16	5

For members of the Company belonging to the Grant Medical College.—For class firing and attendance at drill.

	Rs.
1.	10
2.	5
3.	5
4.	5

Rs. 50 to be divided between the competitors under Part II.

Prizes given by Lieutenants T. M. and F. W. English for a series of five team competitions—right half company *vs.* left half company—any number of competitors—won by Sergeant F. Waller, Corporal Morris, Volunteers Veevers, and J. W. Lawrence, Lance-Corpl. J. Fido, Sergt J. Waller, Corpl. Greenman, Volunteers Ellis, Hussey, S. Cowell, Colour-Sergeant E. Thomas.

MEDALS.

"B" Company Gold Medal, Colour-Sergeant E. Thomas ; "B" Company Silver Medal, Sergeant F. Waller ; "B" Company Bronze Medal, Volunteer E. W. Ellis.

Recruits' Silver Medal, Volunteer Clapham, 157 points ; Recruits' Bronze Medal, Volunteer Craggs, 139 points.

"C" COMPANY.

For the best scores of 20 shots at 200, 500, 700, and 800 yards, 5 shots at each range, any position. Sergent C. B. Robinson, Cup ; Volunteer Wright, Spirit Flask. For drill attendance, combined with shooting, added to the best score of 10 shots at 300 and 600 yards. Any position, Sergeant A. Monk, Carriage Clock.

Prizes for the most regular attendance at Commandant's parade during present season that any member could possibly put in from date of joining, added to the best score of 20 shots (10 shots each at 200 yards and 500 yards).

1st prize.—Sergeant Talbot.—An electro-plated Tray with silver gilt Tobacco Bowl and other requisites.

2nd Prize.—Lance-Corporal G. Manuel, a Cup.

A Cup for the best individual score by any member of the Company at 150, 600, and 800 yards. Seven shot at each range. Any position. Vol. Fido.

A Cup for the recruit who attends the largest possible number of drills from the date of his appearing in orders until the day of inspection, who makes himself efficient at the recruit's course. Vol. Bailey.

"D" COMPANY.

Prizes given by the Director-General of Telegraphs under the published rules for shooting.

	Pts.		Rs.
Col-Sergt H Black	281	first prize	25
Vol H A Sharp	240	second ,,	15
Vol L Valladares	230	third ,,	10
For attendance at Parades—			
Corpl J W McKinnon	30	first prize	25
Vol J Campbell	30	second ,,	15
Vol N Netcher	30	third ,,	10

N.B.—The Company officers have increased to value of the above prizes Rs. 5 in each case to equalize them with the following :—

COMPANY'S PRIZES.
For Shooting.

	Pts.		Rs.
Vol H Bullock	161	first prize	30
Vol L Moore	118	Second ,,	20
Vol H Long	124	third ,,	15
For attendance at Parades.			
Corpl J W Gordon	30	first prize	30
Vol V Roberts	30	second ,,	20
Lce-Corpl A G Roberts	29	third ,,	15

Extra Prizes.

	For Shooting. Pts.	Parades. Pts.	Prize. Rs.
Vol L Moore	118	29	10
Vol R J Byrne	108	28	10
Corpl W Chitts	93	28	10
Sergt A Pitcher	71	25	10
Lce-Corpl W Sell	103	22	5
Vol H Pitcher	60	15	5

Extra Prizes for Marksmen.

	Pts.	Prize. Rs.
Qrmr-Sergt W Stephens	301	10
Col-Sergt H Black	281	10
Corpl J A McKinnon	268	10
Corpl J W Gordon	241	10

Special Efficiency Prizes.

	Shooting. Pts.	Parades. Pts.	Prize. Rs.
Col-Sergt H Black	281	31	30
Corpl J W Gordon	241	30	20

"F" COMPANY.

For the best score in the "Wyer" Cup competition. A cup. Won by Corpl. G. F. Lund. Cup presented with the Tennant Memorial Cup. Won by Corpl. G. F. Lund. For best attendance at parades and for musketry. A cup. Won by Corpl. T. F. DeSouza.

"F" COMPANY.

PRIZES FOR SHOOTING.

Match I.—Company's Challenge Cup (value Rs. 100), with Rs. 10 cash attached. Won by Color.-Sergt. E. Sands.

Match II.—200, 300, and 700 yards. 1st prize, Sergt. W. D. Small, Rs. 20 ; 2nd prize, Paymr.-Sergt, J. H. Barrett, Rs. 15 ; 3rd prize, Colr.-Sergt. E. Sands, Rs. 5.

Match III.—Open to recruits and non-prize-winners. 1st Prize, Corpl. J. H. Veevers, Rs. 10 ; 2nd Prize, Vol. M. M. Fernandes. Rs. 5 ; 3rd prize Vol. E. C. Morecroft, Rs. 5.

PRIZES FOR CLASS-FIRING AND ATTENDANCE AT PARADES.—1st Prize, Col-Sergt. E. Sands, Rs. 15 ; 2nd prize, Corpl. S. Simpson, Rs. 10 ; 3rd prize, Sergt. W. D. Small, Rs. 5 ; 4th prize, Lance-Sergt. S. Simpson, Rs. 5.

Paymr.-Sergt. J. H. Barrett's Prize for the highest score in the Bayley Shield Competition, Rs. 20. Won by Sergt. W. B. Small.

Col.-Sergt. E. Sands' Prize for the highest score in the "Wyer" Cup Competition, Rs. 10. Won by Paymr.-Sergt. J. H. Barrett.

"G" (MUNICIPAL) COMPANY.

Prizes for Good Attendance.

Col-Sergt E W Fern.....Retires in favour of next man.
Vol B Madrid, 1st prize.....Rs. 50
Lieut James W Smith ..... *
Vol R Moses, 2nd prize..... „ 30
Vol G D Rozario, 3rd prize..... „ 20
Vol P Alvarez, 4th prize ..... „ 5
Vol J M Barreto, 5th prize ..... „ 5
Vol R Carvalho, 6th prize..... „ 5
Vol J B Noronha, 7th prize ..... „ 5
C A Menesse, 8th prize..... „ 5
Prizes for Class-Firing.
rpl M Ward, 1st prize .....Rs. 50
l T Thurley, 2nd prize ..... „ 30
E W Fern .....Retires in favour of next man.
ums, 3rd prize .....Rs. 20
mings, 4th prize ..... „ 10
om, 5th prize ..... „ 5
th prize..... „ 5
.....Retires in favour of next man.
h prize .....Rs. 5

(Major Acworth's Prizes.)

being concluded, Lieut.-Col. Bayley e of thanks to Brigadier-General gret of course the absence of Mrs. been able to present the prizes ar as she did on the 29th April ro to-day. Our regret is, however, because we are aware that she e of Simla enjoying weather character from what we are here this evening to distri-

bute the prizes to the several Volunteers whose names have been called out and I am glad that those prizes have been given away by General Budgen, an officer who, though at times ready to find fault, is always ready to give praise when it is deserved. We owe a great deal to that distinguished officer for presiding here to-night. We have had the power of rendering our humble assistance at the various brigade parades, and I believe they have tended to do good to the Corps, which had also lined the streets on the occasion of the arrival of the Viceroy of India and taken part in the parade on the Saturday before His Excellency, which latter parade, I may add, on account of the dust, was not a happy affair for the Corps. We have assisted during the last two years at two of the attacks on Bombay and though I know nothing that is official or unofficial it may not be improbable that during the next season we may have a much larger attack on Bombay, with the assistance of the men-of-war, and if that takes place the corps will try to take part in the rehearsal which will be an important event in the history of the city. I ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to General Budgen who has always been such a good friend to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps (Applause.)

Brigadier-General Budgen in reply said :—Ladies and Gentlemen, Colonel Bayley, officers and members of the Volunteer Rifle Corps.—This is to the fourth time I have had the pleasure of presiding on the occasion of the giving away of your prizes for attendance at drill and musketry, and it is, I think, the first time that I have had the opportunity of personally giving the prizes which is only on account of my better-half being away. I think I can congratulate you, Colonel Bayley and your corps on a very successful year, and the attendance has been very good and the recruiting excellent. You have turned out on former occasions with the regulars, and I quite agree with your Colonel in saying that there is nothing that will so improve a Volunteer Corps as drills with the Regular Army. Notwithstanding the great heat during the last month I am informed that the average for musketry comes very well up to the usual percentage ; but there is one point upon which I am sorry to say there has been a falling off. His Excellency the Governor last year presented a silver cup for the company which turned out best on the drill test and showed the most soldier-like qualities. Last year the cup was well competed for, each company having a squad present ; but this year I am sorry to say, only two squads competed. I do not think this is paying a compliment to your Governor, who is also the Honorary Colonel of your Corps. And, though, I have not seen his Excellency, I am inclined to think that you might have had more squads competing as the object for which the cup was given, *viz.*, to encourage the companies at drill, has been entirely lost this year. His Excellency is a man who likes hard work and expected the cup to be well-competed for. As regards the recipients of the prizes I think they are to be congratulated on doing so well and getting up so early and going so far to the rifle range at Coorla, which is not a very agreeable place when they get there. (Applause.) Some of the competitors have won a great many prizes and I am quite sure that if I thought I could shoot as well as Sergt. Black and Sergt Stephens, and many others, I should resign the Army and join the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, as I should find a much more lucrative employment. (Laughter.) I think there are very few regiments who have a Commanding Officer so thoughtful as the Hon'ble Colonel Bayley, and one who gives away so many prizes. In fact I think you are all very lucky in belonging to such a regiment. (Loud applause.)

A CURIOUS BAZAAR CASE.

THE remarkable charge of theft of umbrellas and fire-works, valued at Rs. 4,000, brought by a Borah, named Abdul Hussain Jivajee, against three traders, named Moosa Hajee Ahmed, Fazulbhoy Cureemboy, and Ibrahimjee Cureemboy, has occupied the time of Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, during several sittings since it was first reported in this paper, on the 17th March last.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution ; Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, solicitors, defended all the accused.

The complainant's case, as disclosed in his evidence-in-chief, was that he kept a shop at Musjid Bunder, and had dealings with Ibrahimjee, to whom he owed a sum of money. At about 8 p.m., on the 24th February, Ibrahimjee sent for him and asked him to pay up ; and, on his saying, first that he would pay the following day, and next that in two days, on the return of his brother, the sum due would be paid by him, Ibrahimjee had required witness to sign a page of a book having some writing and a one anna stamp on it. Complainant refused, saying he would not do so even if his "throat was cut," adding that the shop did not stand in his name but in his brother's. Ibrahimjee then told the witness to go all the things in his shop to him, but he excused himself, saying, "Not at such a late hour ; but, if you want, I will give them to-morrow." The first accused thereupon said: "No; not to-morrow, but to-day, and held complainant's hands behind him whilst Ibrahimjee slapped him twice on the face, and ordered the servants to take away all the witness' things from his shop going with them for that purpose. He remained held by the first accused whilst the goods were removed and another Borah, named Sultanally, came and advised the first accused to let witness go. When at last released, accused went to his shop crying and found there three or four of Ibrahimjee's servants removing his things, all of which had been taken away except two cases of crackers. None of his own people were there. He then went to the corner of the road crying to inform the police ; and a European Constable (Mr. Good) came and prevented the removal of the crackers. One Mahomed Ally afterwards came near the shop. The complainant then reported the matter to Police Inspector Saunders who spoke to Ibrahimjee in English, which complainant did not understand. On being asked by the Inspector why he had removed the goods at such a late hour Ibrahimjee replied he had done so because the complainant owed him money and had signed the book, but witness denied having signed it. In the course of his evidence the complainant stated he had neither signed the alleged agreement for the removal of his goods, nor consented to their removal, that he had not got them back, and that no receipt was passed to him for them.

As far as could be gathered from the line taken by Mr. Hemming and the statement subsequently made by the third accused in his examination by the Magistrate, the case for the defence was that the tale told by the complainant was a fabrication supported by false evidence. According to Ibrahimjee, the complainant, who owed him Rs. 1,100, and other creditors' sums amounting to Rs. 1,200, had requested Ibrahimjee to call a meeting of his (complainant's) creditors, and when they were assembled had voluntarily entered into an agreement assigning his goods, (which he represented were worth Rs. 2,300 only), in liquidation of his debts, for the benefit of all the creditors. Ibrahimjee being doubtful as to the value, spoke to the merchants and offered to pay rateably, to which they agreed." The agreement was then reduced to writing by Ibrahimjee at the request of the complainant who dictated its terms, specified the amount due to each creditor, and then signed it in the presence of the other merchants, his creditors. Under this agreement the complainant had consented to the removal of his goods to Ibrahimjee's shop. In support of his story the complainant called eight witnesses, who were subjected by Mr. Hemming to a searching cross-examination, which elicited many discrepancies between the statements of the complainant in his deposition in court and the information on which the Magistrate had issued summonses against the accused. Many material variations also appeared between the plaintiff's account of the disputed transaction and the version given of it by his witnesses. Whether the complainant had, or had not, signed an agreement consenting to the removal of his goods was clearly the crux of the whole case.

In cross-examination by Mr. Hemming, the complainant admitted owing Rs. 2,000, but denied that he had dictated the list of creditors and the amount due to them ; and, on repeating his denial that he had signed the agreement, was made to sign his name on a piece of paper, which was filed as an exhibit for comparison with the signature to the agreement and two others, which he admitted to be his. He said he brought Inspector Saunders at 10 o'clock at night. One witness, whom he had then called, had been threatened by the accused in the presence of the Inspector. "If he (the Inspector says I told him I had 1,000 witnesses, and then that I had no witnesses, and first that I had not signed the agreement, and then that I had signed it, then I say nothing. He is Sirkar's man ; he may say anything he likes—it will be false. I did not apologize in the native way for having called the police. I did not place my turban at the feet of the accused, but of the officer. I did not say I am sorry for giving trouble." A big marriage party was assembled within 100 paces of the shop, where he was detained. Police were there and people going and coming till very late. He was not gagged, but he was afraid to cry out. He did not cry as he 'was hungry.' He could not say whether the statement in his information," I shreiked aloud for help, but nobody came" was true or not—but he did not shriek. If he had, nobody would have helped. He had offered to give the goods on the following day and would have given them or the money if the accused had waited. It is the practice to give goods to creditor if the debtor cannot pay in cash." He was once fined Rs. 2 "for having a warm discussion," never after that. He could not say, whether he had been fined in the Girgaum Police Court, though he remembered a Borah boy finding an ingot of gold which he (witness) had only taken "to see it."

In re-examination, the witness said he could not say whether the signature to the agreement was like his—it was not his. He was still liable for his debts.

Inspector Saunders, who was called by the Magistrate as a court witness, deposed to having been called by the complainant and another Borah at 10 p.m. on the night in question to come quickly to the shop of the third accused, who, on being questioned, said the agreement had been signed voluntarily by the accused, a statement which was confirmed by twelve or thirteen other Memons and Borahs, who were then present. Complainant, on being asked what witnesses he had to prove the looting of his shop, said he had 1,000 witnesses, but could not point out a single one, nor could he say where they were. The man then admitted his indebtedness, and laid his cap at Ibrahimjee's feet, saying he had been a father to him, and asking him to forgive him.

Sultanally, the first witness, called by the prosecution, deposed that Ibrahimjee had called and told him to persuade the complainant to sign. On going to Ibrahimjee's shop he saw some persons standing near, and the complainant inside, his hands being held by the first accused. Complainant said: "They are beating me," and asking me to give my signature, but I will not, even if they kill me." Ibrahimji then said. "If he wont sign, let us take goods from his shop." A book was lying open, which complainant was asked to sign but did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming. Why complainant said he was not crying I can't say. Why I was called by Ibrahimjee I don't know. I went between 9 and 10 before the police came, and was at my shop when they arrived. I was asleep at 10-30. There was no struggle at all. My pay is not entered in the ledger. I am related to complainant a little. I have not received my pay. I have not demanded it.

Lukhmanjee Esmailji, examined by Mr. Brown, said: I am a dealer in umbrellas. I saw the goods being taken away. When Sultanally brought complainant he was crying saying his goods were taken away by all. I went to No. 3's shop and found him there with Sallay Mahomed, Tar Mahomed, and others standing near. No. 3 wrote the last word on the agreement, put a stamp, and Tar Mahomed signed it. No. 3 asked me to attest it. I said I would not as it was signed by Tar Mahomed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming : I was trying to settle this case, but I did not say, "If you don't settle I will give evidence against you." I brought proof that I was authorised by complainant to settle. I would not be heard. No. 3 was present. He had given me power but said he would consult his solicitor. I went to your office as No. 3 took me there. I had authority from complainant to settle. They wanted to give me authority in writing. I had no writing, but a conversation had taken place between me and Shurufally. The authority I meant was in my tongue. I had authority to settle by complainant not coming to court and accused not appearing. Sanction of both that No. 3 has come to-day, as he wanted to know what I was to do in the matter, and wanted complainant to say in court that he withdrew the case as he had no evidence, but I did not agree to it. Complainant would not accept those terms so I broke off.

Mr. Good, Police Constable, examined by Mr. Brown, said: On going to the complainant's shop at about 9-30 or 10 p.m., I saw a big box being taken away by three men. I stopped them and asked them the reason of the removal, but got no reply. A few minutes after No. 3 came on the scene, and said complainant had signed an agreement authorising the removal. I asked him to show me the signature, and he took me to his shop and showed me this book (Exhibit A). Complainant, who was present denied having signed. At my request No. 3 produced another signature of complainant in the same book. I drew attention to the fact that one was thin and the other thick writing. No. 3 said it was signed 3 or 4 hours ago. I did not think this correct as it was written in blue-black ink and ought to have been black (which it was not) by that time. I made no further enquiry as it was not my section, but warned Kill Inspector Saunders of me to whom I shortly stated the facts before leaving. Complainant did not admit his signature while I was there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming : I say the writing was in blue-black ink, because it looked blue, and the ink No. 3 produced at the time was also blue-black. I could not tell you on looking at the ink if it was dark blue, blue, or blue black. I could if it was in a glass ink-stand. If I saw a writing I could say in half an hour's time if it was written in blue or black ink. I don't know who is the manufacturer of the ink.

Other witnesses having been called, the Magistrate considered the case, asked the court interpreter to compare the signature to the agreement with the other admitted signatures of the complainant. The interpreter having done so, said the signature to the agreement appeared to have been written by the complainant. The case for the prosecution having broken down under cross-examination, his Worship, without calling upon the accused for their defence, ordered them all to be discharged.

AFGHAN AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

WITH regard to the outbreak between Bamian and Herat, in which the Amir's troops were worsted, a correspondent says that the villages concerned had only lately been subjected by the Amir's troops, who besides plundering the people, committed terrible outrages upon the women : and that this moved the men to such fury, that their night attack upon the troops was irresistible, each man being animated with the desperation of a Ghazi. Half of the soldiers were killed on the spot, and the rest put to flight.

On the 11th ult. it is reported from Kabul that eleven prisoners charged with theft had their hands cut off as punishment. Some of them were mere boys.

The arrest and deportation to Kabul of Yakub Khan, a Kohistani Chief, is reported on a charge of collusion with the raiders who recently broke into the Kotwal at Baba Kaichkar in Kohistan, and carried off a number of firearms and other property. Yakub's family were arrested with him, and all his possessions were confiscated.

Another refugee from the Amir's wrath is Malik Abdulla Khan of Auda, near Jellalabad, who has been detected in correspondence with Malla Nujjudin, the religious leader of his sect, the Marids. The Mulla has been for some time in asylum in the Shinwari country, and has there been joined by Abdulla Khan ; who received timely warning of the discovery of his correspondence, and of the Amir's intention to arrest him, and fled to the Shinwari country with his family and valuables.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 29.

Barron, Capt, Bo, N Lancashire, on duty, from Devlali.
Biddulph, Lt, Bo,

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THE new Patented Cylinder FLAGEOLET, in Perfect Tune, from As. 12 to Rs. 3, each, in Brass or Nickel. Can be had in any Key.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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SIGNATURES of the Bombay Public will be received TO-DAY, on the MEMORIAL of the Secretary of State for India re the Rajabai Tower Tragedy.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.

A DECLINE of ½d. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 39¾d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per Cents, at £68½ and £65⅝, respectively; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent. cheaper, at 86⅞ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88½ dollars. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 96⅝; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108½. In the market rates of discount there had been no further movement. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3 1-16d. The weekly Specie Shipments to India were confined to £106,000 in Silver to this port. French Rentes in Paris declined ⅛ per cent., to 96; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower at fcs. 25·15½.

All London financial quotations are unchanged to-day; but, in New York, Silver has declined another ¼ cent to 86⅜ cents, with Exchange on London as before.

The Wheat and Seed Markets were unchanged. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,590,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull, the total Sales having aggregated 6,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Spot prices were quite unchanged, Mid.-Americans being quoted at 3¾d. per lb.; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in most positions, the extreme quotations being 3⅞d. for April and April-May deliveries, and 4 1-16d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

There has been no further change in spot or arrival prices in Liverpool to-day. The market closed in favour of buyers; Surats easier; and Arrivals dull; the Sales having been 4,000 bales, of which 600 are East Indians. The day's Import are 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 2,000 bales less than in the previous week, at 27,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 10,000 bales greater, at 48,000 bales. The Imports were heavier, by 140,000 bales, at 760,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 24,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, it was greater, by 518,000 bales than at the same time last year, and by 659,000 bales than in 1890. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 10,000 bales, while of Surats there were 65,000 bales more in sight, the comparative figures which we give below now showing an increase in the total Supply of 1,081,000 bales and 1,803,000 bales as against last year and the year before, respectively; and in East Indian Cotton a falling of of 107,000 bales and 220,000 bales in the same comparison.

The price of spot American was the same yesterday as it stood at a week ago; but Arrivals were 1-16d. lower; yesterday's quotation for the former being ⅛d. lower than that last year at the same time, and 1 11-16d. below that ruling in 1890.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged yesterday, at 7¼ cents; but July Futures were 5 points higher, at 7·27 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, were 11,000 bales; and the increase now shown in this season's arrivals is 132,000 bales compared with last year's, and 1,027,000 bales as against those for the year before to the same date. The quantity in sight yesterday was 8,600,000 bales, compared with 8,540,000 bales visible a week ago.

A further advance of 3 points has taken place in the price of Futures to-day; but the spot quotation is unaltered. The Receipts at the ports are 12,000 bales, going against 7,000 bales last year, and 3,100 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts.....	49,000	69,000	18,000
" exports to U. Kingdom ..	42,000	74,000	24,000
" " Continent.....	37,000	28,000	18,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	6,689,000	6,557,000	5,992,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	2,945,000	2,963,000	2,637,000
" " to Continent do. ..	2,357,000	2,293,000	1,987,000
" Stock in the Ports	810,000	465,000	228,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890
Total supply of all kinds	4,220,000	3,178,967	2,456,800
" " Surats	461,000	571,320	683,800

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,720,000	1,211,000	1,070,000
" London	17,000	18,000	12,000
American afloat	60,000	107,000	45,000
East Indian "	25,000	25,000	73,000
Total ...	1,831,000	1,361,000	1,200,000
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	3¾d.	4⅜d.	6 7-16d.
" Good Dholleras.....	3½d.	3 13-16d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	¼d.	15-16d.	1⅜d.

Our local Cotton Market has become firm in tone to-day, and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, a considerable business having been done in the aggregate, the Mills, however, having bought more than twice as much as exporters. The latter are credited with 1,650 bales, consisting of 500 Cutchgaum, at Rs. 156; 300 Akote, at Rs. 156; 250 Khangaum, at Rs. 167; and 200 each of Mulkapore, at Rs. 164; Broach, at Rs. 186; and Julgaum, at Rs. 157-8; while local consumers have taken 3,900 bales in all, made up of 1,200 Julgaum, at Rs. 158-61; 890 Nugger Ginned, at Rs. 158½-63; 350 Pachora, at Rs. 157; 300 each of Akote Ginned, at Rs. 163; and Sheagaum, at Rs. 160; 200 each of Broach, at Rs. 174; Dhulia, at Rs. 153; and Mowa, at Rs. 166-8; 100 each of Laria Ginned, at Rs. 166-72½; Morvi, at Rs. 166; and Kodenad, at Rs. 151½; and 50 Kadi, at Rs. 166 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been steady in tone, with a moderate business passing in each market; but the only change in prices is a decline of half an anna in that of *Linseed* at Rs. 6-9-6 to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,534 bales.
Wheat.....	63,357 cwts.
Linseed	23,673 "
Rapeseed	16,474 "
Gingelly	962 "
Poppyseed	2,459 "
Groundnuts	1,690 "
Castorseed	1,536 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and rather weaker. At May-June loading steamer has been fixed, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened easier at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3⅜d. for three months' sight Credits at which latter rate a very limited amount of Paper was placed for ready and May delivery; while for Bank remittance no enquiry was felt, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 ¼d.	"
Credits Do.	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Francs Do.	1·61½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone. Early business was done in Fours for Account at 107⅞, and later on at 107 13-16, at which the market closed firm, the price for Money leaving off at 108. For 4½ per cents, 104½ nominal is still quoted.

SHARES have been quiet, with very little fresh business passing on any line, and prices generally are unchanged.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st May, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	12	25 p.m.	18	3
Teheran	30	10	23 p.m.	1	24
Suez.....	1	2	20 p.m.	..	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 1st May, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	23	..	5
" Karrachee	..	13	..	2
" Madras	..	10	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HARRISS—April 2, at Poona, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Harriss, C. M. S., of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BLOOD—April 11, at Birkenhead, wife of Surg-Maj J Blood, Bengal Medical Service (h p), of a daughter.
GASELEE—April 7, at Abbottabad, Punjab, wife of Lieut-Col Gaselee, C B, 5th Goorkha Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAGNELL—POTTER—April 12, at St Saviour's Church, Chelsea, H W James Bagnell, of Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, son of late W Bagnell, Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces in India, to Elizabeth Schermerhorn, daughter of Col J N Potter, of New York, and Pau, France.
BERNDT—MACDONALD—April 7, at St Mary Abbott's Kensington, Agnes Georgina Somerled, daughter of Maj-Gen J Macdonald, Bengal S C, to R J Bernat, of Marlborough College, Wilts.
DRAKE-BROCKMAN—OWEN—April 9, at St Simon's, Southsea, C E F Drake-Brockman, R M L I, son of late H J Brockman, Crown Solicitor at Madras, to Florence, daughter of Maj Llewelyn Owen, Madras S C.
FYE—HARRISON—April 7, at All Saints', Elmonton, H G Hampden, son of late W H Fye, Lieut, Bombay S C, to Alice, daughter of C B Harrison, of Lower Edmonton.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—April 9, at Burnside, Elgin, Katherine Sarah, widow of G C Balfour, of Hescombe, and of Simon Keir, formerly of Ceylon.
HADFIELD—April 3, Charlotte Frances, daughter of Capt H W Hadfield, late Indian Army, of High Cliff, Ventnor I W.
LUCAS—April 9, at Duschideock House, near Exeter, C C St Edmund Lucas, Captain, Bengal S C, son of late Major C Lucas, H E I C S, aged 37.
MCANDREW—April 6, at Inverness, N B, Major-Gen G McAndrew, late Bengal S C, aged 72.
OGLE—April 4, in London, M J Ogle, Indian Survey Department.
REID—April 13, at Thomanean, Kinross-shire, N B, David Reid, late of Ceylon.
RICKETTS—April 11, at Paddington, Maj C H Ricketts, Mad S C, Ret.
THORP—April 9, at Folkestone, Surgeon-General E C Thorp, M D, Bengal Retired List.
WELLS—April 9, at Cheltenham, W W Wells, F R C S, Bengal Army, Ret.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1892.

THE recent Sanitary Conference at Venice resulted in the adoption of a set of regulations for the transit of vessels through the Suez Canal, which may be generally described as embodying the French rather than the English view of the quarantine question. The English Government, indeed, were associated with the Austro-Hungarian in their proposals, which dealt with the constitution of the International Sanitary Board at Alexandria, the rules for the passage of pilgrims through the Canal, the creation of a corps of sanitary guards, and other matters. But the proposal upon which discussion was the keenest was one which, if adopted, would have allowed British vessels going to a British port, even if inspected, to pass through the Canal in quarantine. As the French view ultimately prevailed, it is of interest to us in India to know what the arguments were that were urged in its support, and a transcript of the discussion which has come into the possession of the *Lancet* fortunately supplies us with a frank statement of the case that was laid before the Conference by the French delegates. It is fair to acknowledge that in the main these arguments indicate that the old-fashioned views of public hygiene which, until very recently, were entertained by French scientists are no longer clung to with as much tenacity as they used to be. Dr. Proust and Dr. Brouardel, for example, seemed to attach distinctly less importance to quarantine than the majority of the continental delegates did at the International Sanitary Conference at Rome in 1885. Dr. Brouardel, indeed, had already put on record, in a memorable address at the Sorbourne in that year, his conviction that municipalities which were fulfilling their sanitary obligations were independent of whatever measures might be taken in the Red Sea for the protection of European countries. It was not astonishing, therefore, to find Dr. Brouardel and his colleague expounding moderate views at the Conference. He praised the sanitary measures taken by the English port authorities—an encomium in which, we must suppose, he meant to include the sanitary authorities at the Indian ports. There is every reason, now that the port health officers of Calcutta and Rangoon have been made whole time officers, as at Bombay, to believe that even greater supervision will be exercised over passengers and pilgrims leaving Indian ports. The French view of the matter is, apparently, that disinfection and fumigation should be more freely resorted to in the Indian ports before pilgrim vessels leave port. Belief in fumigation, however, has become almost a superstition on the Continent, where in time of epidemic the clothes and baggage of passengers, letters sent through the post office, the sheds in which quarantined passengers are detained, railway carriages, and the cabins and even the hold of steamers, are fumigated with an ineffectual formalism which raises a smile amongst the travellers to whom the whole thing is but a nuisance as well as a farce. But there is fumigation and fumigation, and it is said that it would be easy to provide every ship with stoves which would easily disinfect the personal effects of every passenger coming from an infected port.

We are still far from the time when English and Continental doctors will find it possible to agree as to the means by which cholera is carried from East to West. Dr. Proust told the Venice Conference that the epidemic in Egypt in 1884 was introduced by the steamer Timour from Bombay, which landed some firemen at Suez. This account of the matter has always been strenuously denied, and no new evidence in support of it can have been made available for the purposes of the Venice Conference. Sir William Guyer Hunter made the most careful enquiry into the question on the spot, and all attempts to prove that the epidemic was introduced into Egypt from Bombay were unsuccessful. Again, Dr. Brouardel speaks of the cholera bacillus as though it had been identified beyond question. We ought to know something about this in India, for it was at Calcutta that Dr. Klein found the bacillus, though awkwardly enough for those who connected cholera with the presence of a specific germ an identical bacillus was found in the saliva and in other parts of perfectly healthy organisms, and people have swallowed it with less harmful results [illegible] sometimes attend upon the taking of a [illegible] physic. Proposals in practical s[illegible] which presuppose that we know all [illegible] cholera bacillus and the mean[illegible] cholera is disseminated must, t[illegible] accepted with caution. The [illegible] and the means of destroying th[illegible] del says, are well-known[illegible] faith in Dr. Koch and dis[illegible] which not all of us will be[illegible] However, if the Continen[illegible] have a controlling voic[illegible] Sanitary Committee t[illegible] the cholera germs by [illegible] passengers on "susp[illegible] shall not seriously o[illegible] the authorities in[illegible] vexatious obstruc[illegible] give satisfactor[illegible]

and cognate measures are a nuisance they are "only a very little one." Thus in the five years succeeding 1885, although about sixteen thousand vessels passed through the Canal, there were only two vessels which would come under the category of infected ships, and under the new regulation adopted by the Conference the passengers would be landed at Suez. One of these was the troopship Euphrates, on which cholera broke out after leaving Bombay; the other was the Gulf of Mexico, from Calcutta, on which there were five cases. Of "suspected" ships there were only fifty in the same period, and thirty of these were allowed to go through the Canal in quarantine. Thus in five years there were only twenty-two steamers which would have been subjected to detention and disinfection under the new rules.

The argument may be turned to account, however, as much on one side as on the other. Opponents of quarantine may fairly say that if the risk is of such small dimensions, the proposal of the British and Austrian Governments to allow infected British ships bound to a British port to pass through the Canal in quarantine can entail no great danger. There is certainly something fanciful in the objection that the infected ships might be wrecked on the Mediterranean Coast, and what would happen then? This looks like an infinitesimal splitting up of an infinitesimally small risk, and somewhat reduces the seriousness of the French arguments. It was contended, too, that captains sometimes falsely stated their port of destination, and a case was mentioned in which a captain who was allowed to go through the Canal on his stating that he was going to an English port, put in at Pauillac, at the mouth of the Garonne. Captains of this sort are rare, however, and usually the ship's papers would supply sufficient evidence of destination. However, the exponents of English views, though they represent seventy per cent. of the tonnage that goes through the Canal, were in a minority, as they were in the Conference of 1885, where they had to accept outvoting by eighteen to two. Though the British Government have not printed the arguments which were put forward at Venice on their behalf, they doubtless made a good fight, and England always has the overwhelming dialectic advantage in all argument on this question that while by far the greater part of the traffic through the Canal is brought to her ports, and while all the greater English ports are in almost daily intercourse with Bombay and Calcutta, cholera is unknown on her shores, and she passes unscathed through epidemics which almost decimate the insanitary towns on the Mediterranean. Her own sanitary condition enables her to do this, and it would be amusing if it were not a matter too serious for amusement to find a man of Dr. Brouardel's eminence, while silent as to the conditions which really invite and disseminate cholera, commending the Spanish authorities who, in the epidemic a few years since, stopped the trains on the frontier, and disinfected every passenger and his linen. However, though old errors die hard, they are dying, and eminent public hygienists in France candidly confess that Continental countries will be as able to do without quarantine as England is when they have set their houses in order, flushed their drains, and given themselves an abundant water-supply. This marks progress, and even greater progress may be looked for when fuller knowledge of the history of cholera prevails in Europe. For instance the attitude of the French delegates at this Conference seems to have been determined very largely by the assumption that the Suez Canal is the most important door though which cholera may reach Europe—an assumption which takes far too little account of the frequency with which it has followed land routes through Persia, Turkey in Asia, and Russia. If the problem were treated from the historical standpoint it would be recognized that the Suez Canal is comparatively an unimportant avenue of entrance for this dreaded pestilence.

WE have received a copy of a long memorial which has been addressed to the Government of India by a number of ryots, landholders, and owners of toddy trees in the Thana and Kolaba Districts, protesting against the restrictions imposed by the Government of Bombay upon the drawing and sale of raw toddy. The memorialists have in one respect been wise in the choice of their time for an appeal to Simla. The papers recently issued in connection with the proposal to submit the traffic in mhowra flowers to Government control have proved one thing if anything—namely, that it is mhowra liquor which is chiefly the subject of illicit distillation in Thana and Kolaba, and that comparatively little is done in the way of illicitly distilling toddy liquor. No doubt it is easy enough to make liquor out of toddy. Sir Charles Pritchard's well-known description of what the ryot can do in five minutes with a chatty full of fresh toddy, a floating bowl, a saucer, and a little fire, is too true to be contested by the most uncompromising critic of the abkari policy of Government. All the same there is the convincing demonstration made in the most recent abkari papers that though illicit distillation has abounded in these two districts in recent years mhowra flower, and not the relatively innocuous toddy—"the poor man's beer"—have been the cause of offence. "Ratanji Jiwanji Taraporewala and other inhabitants of the districts of Thana and Kolaba" therefore have at all events a colourable pretext for going to the Supreme Government and asking that they may have a freer enjoyment of the product of their brab and date palm trees than the local Government will allow them. Perhaps the memorialists make too much of the alimentary value of fresh toddy, but the general proposition that it is a wholesome and nutritious beverage cannot be gainsaid, and if cheap toddy widens the very narrow circle of the joys of life amongst the poor, this, of course, is one more reason why no unnecessary restrictions [illegible] the procurement of it. [illegible] behind all agita- [illegible] But the [illegible] as a

by the Government regulations, and it is hard to see how this is to be defended except by the plea—which Government are not likely to bring into prominence just now—that unless tapping is subjected to close restraint illicit distillation will enormously increase. It may be questioned, for example, if the rights of tree owners are respected, and the legitimate necessities of the consumer are satisfied, under a system which leaves the Collector of the district to determine how many trees shall be tapped. Considering the dimensions of some of the districts in this Presidency—most of them larger than an English county—we cannot think that the discretion left to the Collector in this matter is one which he can intelligently exercise. Many of the statements in this memorial, which is too long to quote, call for an answer. Is it true, for example, or anything like true, that ninety per cent. of those who used to toddy before 1879 have to go without it now?

* *

IT may be some consolation to people in India to know that although nothing very much is likely to result immediately, the attention of the House of Commons is to be brought prominently to the chronic depression of that troublesome coin, the rupee. Mr. R. G. Webster, the Conservative member for the Eastern division of South Pancras, has made up his mind to invite public notice to the serious depreciation in the value of silver. He wishes to move a resolution on the subject, and if an opportunity does not occur earlier he will probably relieve his soul in the discussion on the Indian Budget. Mr. H. S. King comes forward with a definite suggestion which he is anxious to submit to the consideration of Parliament as soon as possible. The terms of the motion that he intends—if he gets the chance—to propose this session, are as follow:—"That in view of the extreme danger which threatens all interests in India from the increasing difficulties caused by the depreciation of silver, it is, in the opinion of this House, necessary that prompt measures should be taken to establish a gold standard in India." Mr. Curzon, who is to devote a portion of the recess in addressing his constituents, will probably utilize the remainder of the vacation in reading up the currency question. As a Lancash

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CONDITION OF THE DERBY FAVORITE.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Duke of Westminster states that Orme has doubtless been poisoned. He is, however, progressing favorably and continues to be first favorite for the Derby.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons last night a motion brought forward by Mr. Clark in favor of a separate Parliament for Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, was rejected by seventy-four against fifty-four votes.

THE LANCASHIRE LOCK-OUT.

At a conference of spinners held at Bolton a resolution was passed in favour of working four days in the week.

THE POISONING OF ORME.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Marquis of Westminster has offered a reward of five thousand pounds to any one giving information which shall lead to the conviction of those concerned in the poisoning of Orme.

MR. JOHNSTONE'S POSITION.

The British Government are uneasy respecting Mr. Johnstone's position in Africa, and have purchased two stern wheel steamers which, with other assistance, will be despatched to Beira immediately, if necessary.

SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham yesterday on the approaching dissolution of Parliament, dweit upon the importance of the huge demonstration which was being organised in Ulster for Whitsuntide, at which resolutions would be passed to pay no taxes imposed by an Irish Parliament.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was convinced that the men of Ulster would never yield their rights.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Bombay mails of the 16th instant reached Brindisi yesterday.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 1.

Sir Charles Mackenzie has received an urgent summons to proceed home owing to the serious illness of Lady Mackenzie. He leaves Bombay on the 14th instant. Mr. Smeaton has taken over charge as Chief Commissioner.

THE N.-W. P. POLICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 30.

The recommendations of the Government of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh for the re-organisation of the Police, based on the report of last year's Police Committee, have been forwarded to the Secretary of State by the Government of India, who have with some slight modifications supported them. It may, therefore, be expected that they will be finally sanctioned in the course of the present summer.

THE WHEELER CASE.

The position as regards the case of Mr. P. C. Wheeler is that the Government of India have had the proceedings of the Commission printed and forwarded to the Local Government of the North-West Provinces. A copy will be sent by the latter to Mr. Wheeler, who will be given a fortnight within which to make any representation to the Government of India.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Currie, Commissioner of Fyzabad, goes on leave, for three months; Colonel Grigg, Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki, officiating.

Surgeon-Colonel Richardson, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, N.-W. P., has been granted three months' leave from May 15, Surgeon-Colonel Pilcher officiating for him.

THE FRONTIER TELEGRAPH.

Telegraphic communication is still interrupted between Lungleh and Fort Tregear, but the heliograph is working satisfactorily.

FATAL PIG-STICKING ACCIDENT.

Lieutenant A. J. Hulcatt, Adjutant of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, was killed by a fall from his horse, on Thursday, while pig-sticking, near Rurki.

THE RAMPUR MURDER.

The trial of the men charged with the murder of General Azim-ud-din, the late President of the Rampur Council, begins, on Monday, at Rampur, before a special commission, consisting of Colonel Newbery and Mr. R. S. Aikman.

JOURNALISTIC RIVALRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

This morning, at the Police Court, a summons was granted, on behalf of the proprietor and London agents of the *Indian Engineer* against Mr. Pat Doyle, C.E., proprietor and editor of *Indian Engineering*, for defamation in a series of articles headed "Journalistic Immorality." The printer was also included in the summons, and notice given of future application against him for having neglected to make the usual declaration before the Commissioner of Police before printing the first copy of his paper. The summons was made returnable in three weeks.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 30.

His Highness the Nizam returned, on Thursday morning, by special train, which was in charge of Mr. Berkley. On Friday night, he held the annual Ramzan durbar, which was largely attended.

H. E. the Minister arrived at Hyderabad this morning, after three weeks' absence. A guard-of-honour was drawn up on the station platform, and a large crowd of friends greeted him on his return.

The Resident will visit the Nizam this afternoon, at the Chow Mohala palace.

The Nizam's Government have reduced the Customs duty on sugar, which will hereafter be charged at five per cent. *ad valorem*.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 1.

Lieutenant-General Pottinger, Military Secretary to Government, whose term expires on June 12 next, has been granted an extension up to December 12, 1892, by the Secretary of State.

ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.

Information has reached Poona of an encounter having taken place between the police and the dacoits, last week, in Ambegaum Petta, of Khed taluka, in the Poona district. Two of the Kadi dacoits have been shot and killed, and the third has been bayonetted.

RAIN IN THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Much needed rain fell all over the Southern Mahratta Country during the last week. Heavy rain also fell at Dhond, Rahimatpura, and Rajwadi.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Madura left here, this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, from Colombo Madras, and Calcutta, arrived here, this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 29.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 29.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left here, for Bombay, this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles, on the 27th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 3 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	99
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. „	65⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	39½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	27,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	76,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	1,729,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	37,000	„
„ „ Stock in London	17,000	„

DEPARTURE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

By last Saturday's mail steamer Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, left for Europe on privilege leave. Sir Charles drove over, at 1 p.m., to the Apollo Bunder, where he was met by Aga Akbar Shah, the Sheriff of Bombay, Colonel Wilson, Police Commissioner, Messrs. H. C. Kirkpatrick, J. C. Anderson, Raikes, A. K. Oliver, Cowasjee D. Banajee, the Persian Vice-Consul, Succaram Martund, of Indore, and Rao Bahadur Virjlal Purshotum Rai, late Dufterdar of Godra Agency. Sir Charles shook hands with those present, assuring his native friends that he intended soon to return among them. The native gentlemen put garlands of flowers round his Lordship's neck, while he graciously bowed to receive the floral burden, remarking good-naturedly that it was a necessary custom of the country to which Europeans must sometimes submit. Bouquets of flowers were also presented to Sir Charles, who then got into a steam-launch, and left for the mail boat.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I must certainly congratulate those concerned for the decision arrived at since my previous visit, to allow visitors "free access" to these gardens. Considering, that the air, light, sunshine, and water are free gifts of the Creator, without which no human labour nor device could make the gardens what they are, it seems indeed a poor return for such generosity to make a charge for looking at some of nature's glories, whether they be birds, beasts, and fishes, or trees, flowers, and fruits. I observe with great satisfaction quite a change in the housing of the animals; some of the cages, especially those presented by the Tramway Company, are very creditable and take much of the glory away which would otherwise belong to the "Zoo" in Calcutta. It is a step also in the right direction to have a keeper for the collection of animals, and I daresay Mr. Ginger, who is at present in charge of them, will be entrusted with a stock in course of time somewhat more worthy of the position, means, and influence of such a wealthy city as Bombay. They all seem in excellent condition and reflect credit on his management. I notice also the cages are kept very neat and clean, an addition, since I previously visited, has been made, in a tiger cat, and a very young leopard, not much bigger than the cat. The monkeys are numerous and seem to give ample entertainment to the juveniles, while the antics of the bears who are luxuriously cared for in quite a palatial residence are a fund of amusement to every one. The new refreshment room in course of erection will, I think, tend to increase the number of visitors. But is it too large? Or is it too small? As for the tirade about special days for "respectable people," that term is one now-a-days scarcely definable. But apart from that question, throwing the gardens open to the Indian public will never involve the risk and responsibility attending such generosity in large cities on the other side of the world. It is generally admitted that for orderly conduct, and innate politeness, and thoughtfulness for the comfort of other onlookers or by-standers, an Indian crowd cannot be surpassed. I have now only to wish prosperity to the recent decision and that the efforts of Mr. Ginger to make his menagerie attractive and of the Superintendent of the Gardens to obtain masses of color for his flower-beds, may have that measure of success which their care and attention so well deserve.—Yours, &c.,

A VISITOR.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE undermentioned officers have joined the Artillery College for instruction:—Indian Ordnance Department—Maj. T. F. T. Fowle, Capt. K. S. Duesterville, Senior Class—Majs. R. P. Leach and T. H. E. Acton, Capts. A. H. P. Turner, Hon. A. Lambart, and C. W. M. Lane. Firemaster's Course—Capts. W. H. F. Taylor and G. N. H. Barlow, Lieuts. F. M. Thrupp, E. D. C. Cameron, P. Foster, and R. J. Macdonald. The undermentioned officers have left:—Senior Class—Capts. W. L. Farmar, N. B. Heffernan, F. T. Fisher, H. S. Le M. Guille, and F. A. Randolph. To School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness—Sec. Lieuts A. F. Breeke, F. O. Wyatt, L. N. Gooding, H. J. P. Jeffcoat, and G. D. Wheeler.

SURG-COL W C ROBINSON is appointed P M O in Scotland vice A Allan, M D, proceeded to India. It is reported that Surg-Maj-Gen W M Webb will be brought home from Bombay to take up the P M O ship at Netley, on the compulsory retirement by age next October of Surg-Maj-Gen G L Hinde, who possibly may retire before that date. When Surg-Maj-Gen. Webb leaves Bombay, his successor will probably be Surg-Col R Lewer, Home District.

THE Golconda, British India steamer, left Portsmouth on the evening of the 9th ult. after having embarked Capt. Fox and twenty-three men of the 1st Somerset L. I. for Gibraltar, Capt. Shaw, Lieut. Taylor, and 184 men of the 1st Royal West Surrey Regt., and Lieut. Murray and 206 men of the 1st Cameron Highlanders for Malta and a few individual passengers for Suez, making a total of fourteen officers, 572 men, and families.

THE War Office has decided to move the 2nd Bn. Lincolnshire Regt. from India to Singapore during the present year; and it is probable that the movement will take place earlier than intended should the disorder just reported in the Pahang district continue.

IT is notified that soldiers, on completion of their period of colour service, while serving in India, irrespective of whether they enlisted in that country or elsewhere, shall, on being transferred to the Army Reserve, be specially permitted to remain, and to draw their reserve pay in India.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, GOOD FRIDAY.

ON the eve of the unduly-prolonged Easter Vacation Mr. Goschen introduced the Budget to a house that was crowded in every part, except that which is reserved to members. It was understood beforehand that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had no surprises in store, and nine out of ten would rather read than listen to one of Mr. Goschen's financial expositions. The Opposition press sneer at the budget as trumpery, but they cannot deny that Mr. Goschen, in spite of his naive egotism—a defect never wholly absent from his speeches—was very lucid, and his opponents though they may think the performance a very poor one cannot seize hold of any particular proposal out of which to manufacture a strong party cry, let alone a Hyde Park demonstration. If Mr. Goschen had only left as usual just before the dissolution, his van and wheel-tax or his proposal to compensate publicans—for he was, perhaps, more responsible for that *faux pas* than Mr. Ritchie, who piloted the Local Government Bill through Parliament—how much better it would have been for the Liberals? Instead of doing this he has brought in a budget which, while it does not diminish taxation, avoids extending the burdens of any class, and does not encroach upon the "vested interests" of any body of rate-payers. An attempt to make capital out of the equalization of the duty on sparkling wines by representing that Mr. Goschen's sole care has been for the classes—all the stories about the champagne consumed by bloated miners are, of course, libels!—up to the present hangs fire, but it would not be safe to say that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is out of the wood until we know the result of the Easter cogitations of those profound financial geniuses Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir William Harcourt. The feature of the past year's trade has been tobacco and not alcohol. The receipts from the fragrant weed amounted to £9,952,000, against an estimate of £9,730,000 and a revenue of £8,534,000 in the previous year. Mr. Goschen points to the increase of duty from tobacco and tea during the twelve months as a proof that wages are not fallen, and that there is still widely diffused prosperity among the horny-handed sons of toil. Mr. Goschen hints that our youngsters are taking to smoking earlier than used to be the case. There may be something in this theory. One seems to see now-a-days more mere boys indulging in the habit. Quite recently I was amused when walking through St. James's Park by a small urchin who could not have been more than twelve or thirteen gravely asking me if I would let him take a light from my cigarette. Mr. Goschen is too gallant to suggest that the increased duty derived from tobacco may be partly due to the alleged growth of cigarette-smoking among the fair sex. He tells us that in 1841 each individual in the State consumed thirteen ounces of tobacco; in the present day he consumes 26 ounces. In 1841 every person consumed 17½ ounces of coffee and 10½ ounces of tea. In 1891 each consumes 12 ounces of coffee, and 87 ounces of tea. Perhaps, one reason why we drink so little coffee in these isles is that it is so difficult to get it well made. The influenza epidemic led to an increase of between three and four hundred thousand pounds in the probate duty; it is an ill wind that brings nobody any good. There was a considerable reduction in the revenue for the stamps used in City transactions, showing what everyone anticipated that company promoters have, as Mr. Goschen put it, had a very bad time. The guinea pigs around and before him looked rather glum when Mr. Goschen made this announcement, but the rest of the House received the statement with ironical cheers. The growing irreverence for the guinea pig is a hopeful sign. Although Mr. Goschen views the situation consequent upon the slackness of trade with ill-concealed satisfaction, he expressly declares that he sees no ground for alarm. He has been very cautious in the preparations of the estimates, and only provides for the trifling surplus of £224,000. With this, as I have said, he equalizes the sparkling wine duty, and reduces the present excessive charges for the renewal of patents. His threat against Spain for denouncing the tariff treaty of 1886 and hint, that this conduct might lead to reprisals are made the text of an attack on Mr. Goschen for not being such a sound Free Trader as he was before adversity in the shape of Home Rule made him acquainted with strange bed-fellows. The feverish impatience exhibited by the thick and thin followers of Cobdenism at even the slightest appearance of deviation from Free Trade principles is hardly what may be expected from men who boast so much of the invincibility of their financial creed. From first to last throughout his speech on Monday night, lasting upwards of two hours, Mr. Goschen made no allusion to the delicate question of one-pound notes. Wise man!

The only two other Westminster events that call for an allusion were the Academic discussion raised by Sir Balthazar Foster with the approval, it may be presumed, of Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton in favour of shortening the duration of Parliaments, and the passage of arms between Mr. Timothy Healy and Mr. Arthur Balfour on a political speech made by the Irish Chancellor, Lord Ashbourne. "Tim"—there is only one "Tim"—is a very clever fellow, but a smooth tongue is not one of his qualities. Mr. Balfour's reply was richly enjoyed not only by his own followers, but by many of the occupants of the opposite benches. After showing that Lord Ashbourne in going down to Portsmouth to speak on behalf of a Tory candidate had not violated the ancient and pettifogging these days, superfluous rule prohibiting peers from interfering in Parliamentary elections, the First Lord of the Treasury said:—

I do not know that I need say more on that subject. But it did, indeed, strike me in some of the remarks of the hon. gentleman that what he objected was not so much that Lord Ashbourne made a speech as that the speech was not one to the taste of the hon. gentleman himself, and that the hon. gentleman was not so much anxious to vindicate the position of the judicial bench as to give a thrust—not with a poisoned weapon—but still a thrust, at a political antagonist. He has paid Lord Ashbourne a compliment which is not likely to be returned by Lord Ashbourne, or any other member of their lordships' House. The gist of the observations of the hon. gentleman upon the speech at Portsmouth was that it was of too eulogistic a character. If it should ever happen that any speech of the hon. and learned member is subjected to criticism in another place, the chief complaint will not be of an undue indulgence in eulogistic utterances.

The possible consequences of the friction between Mr. Timothy Healy and Mr. John Dillon arising out of the amalgamation of the *Freeman's Journal* and the *National Press* is causing some alarm to Gladstonians. Mr. Dillon refused to accept the chairmanship of the board of the *Freeman's Journal* unless he was allowed to bring in Mr. Sexton and Mr. O'Brien. These conditions were refused by the "Healyites" as they are called on the ground that it would give Mr. Dillon the control of the policy of the paper. The rise and fall of politicians, especially it seems Irish politicians, is a curious study. Here was Mr. Dillon, not so long decidedly the strongest man in the Irish party next to Mr. Parnell; the idol of his fellow-countrymen, and the favourite of Gladstonian statesmen. "Honest John" was sent about the country to address Liberal meetings North, South, East, and West. He may, for all I know, be still engaged in this pursuit; but if so extraordinary means are being taken to keep the fact secret from the public. Almost the only Irish member we now hear of as speaking at Gladstonian gatherings is the eminently respectable Mr. T. D. Sullivan, poet, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, and father-in-law of the ever-victorious Tim. The ostensible cause of the dead-set that seems to have set in among his colleagues against Mr. Dillon is the utter collapse of the Plan of Campaign. The latest rumour is that Mr. Dillon has in disgust determined to retire into private life.

The *Times* has published two telegrams from its Calcutta correspondent summarizing the state paper by Abdurrahman published by the *Bombay Gazette*. The contents of the important document, so far as they have been made known here, are attracting considerable attention in political and diplomatic circles.

The *Morning Post* returns to the subject of the new regulations respecting first appointments to the Indian Staff Corps. There is very little doubt, according to your contemporary, that some modifications will shortly be adopted, and it is predicted that the alterations will take the form of a compromise. The *Post* favours the retention of the plan that a certain number of Staff Corps commissions should continue to be filled direct from the Royal Military College, but is opposed to these being associated with this scheme "the system of bestowing all the good things on those who have been highly privileged in another form." It would, in the opinion of this influential journal, be far better not to allot the Staff Corps Cadetships at the entrance examination at all. "As has been abundantly proved, at the last two examinations, at least half the total number of Army candidates are most anxious to serve in the Staff Corps, and consequently if these commissions were allotted to those who attained the highest places on the list at the final examination in a similar manner to the allotment of the Engineer commissions at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, an incentive to work well while at Sandhurst such as does not now exist would be at once provided. If, then, half the number of Staff Corps officers required annually were obtained in this manner, the other half could be obtained upon the old lines from the commissioned ranks of the British Army, and the only candidates who would find themselves left with a somewhat smaller proportion of Staff Corps Commissions for distribution amongst them than formerly." Strong pressure has, I hear, been brought to bear upon the authorities, and Sir Algernon Borthwick's journal is probably correct in assuming that an official notification dealing with the grievances complained of will before very long be issued.

Mr. Provand was to have brought on his gratuitous motion about the conditions of Indian Factory labour, of which like other opponents of the system he has no personal experience, on the 26th inst., the day after the House re-assembles, but he has deferred action for the present in consequence, I hear, of his having been called away to Canada on business.

Satta Pershad, of Barielli, near Kotwali, is one of those individuals who think that if there is nothing too great to engage the energies of the mother of Parliaments, there is at the same time nothing too small to claim her attention. Satta Pershad is a victim of British tyranny! A cruel and despotic Government has deprived him of the constableship which he formerly adorned "because a long time ago when he was fifteen he was fined by a magistrate for some offence." His petition solemnly praying the Commons House of Parliament to reinstate him has been duly presented to the House of Commons by Mr. M'Lagan, the Chairman of the Committees on Petitions, and no doubt when Lord Salisbury returns from Beaulieu he will summon the Cabinet to consider this grave matter. The Marquis of Lansdowne "must go" as they say in the *Pall Mall* about Mr. Matthews every time that much-criticised Minister offends his censors!

By the way, it seems to be taken for granted, that the Home Secretary has decided to release Mrs. Osborne before her accouchement. If the report that has found its way into the papers should prove to be correct the unfortunate young woman will owe her good fortune mainly to Mr. Ernest Hart, the energetic and eminent editor of the *British Medical Journal*, who has worked up her case with characteristic skill. Sir James Paget, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir Joseph Fayrer, and the other distinguished medicos who have appealed to Mr. Matthews, base their request on the ground of her medical history and the absence of motive. They point out, 1. That the prisoner had immediate command of a sum of £600 at the time of the theft. 2. That although she was in possession of £550 in notes the proceeds of the stolen jewellery upon February 23, and was not to her knowledge suspected of the theft until March 11, yet £250 worth of the *identical* notes found months afterward in her house were returned to Parker & Co., contor. 3. That the residue or the money was spent in the purchase of house linen, provisions, and articles of which she was in no need. There appears to be no foundation for the statement, started probably to create public sympathy, that by her imprisonment she had been by a stroke of the pen deprived of £40,000 which her grandfather Mr. Elliott intended to leave her. While there is and has been from the first a strong body of persons who would like to see Mrs. Osborne set at liberty, there is, on the other hand, a much larger number who would accept Mrs. Osborne's discharge as another illustration of the fact that sometimes at all events there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. One effect of Mr. Matthew's alleged intended leniency to Mrs. Osborne is to stir up the friends of Mrs. Montagu to demand that she should also be restored to society on the ground that she too is with child! It is to be hoped that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will not give way to this clamour on behalf of a woman who does not deserve the slightest pity. Really there ought to be a limit to this foolish sentimentalism, or we shall be having criminals of the Montagu, Maybrick, and Osborne type taking advantage of what many consider a misplaced sympathy.

The Indian colony, with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji at their head, have had their meeting in Exeter Hall, to denounce Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., for his attack upon the Bengalees, and appear to be satisfied with the result of the proceedings. The *Times* has continued to ignore the Indian protest, but most of the other papers publish brief reports of Friday evening's gathering. I was unable to be present, but I hear that the audience included a fair sprinkling of Europeans, especially ladies. An ex-Army doctor, a lady who was, I believe, something in the educational line, and the energetic Mr. Martin Wood, assisted on the occasion, but the speaking was for the most part confined to Indian gentlemen. The chairman took the opportunity of paying off an old score. He had, he said, personally been accused by Mr. Maclean of being "seditious and disloyal," but had really not thought it worth while to answer aspersions on his character from such a quarter. Apparently a Bengalee's feelings are more sensitive. We are told in one account of the anti-Maclean demonstrations that the speakers were Parsee, Brahmo, Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Christian. The ill-used Bengalee ought to feel flattered. Mr. Maclean's opponents in Oldham are inclined to make any capital they can of the incident. For instance, Mr. Hibbert, the Liberal candidate and former member, speaking in the constituency the other night declared that the people of Oldham, both Liberals and Conservatives, felt that their character was at stake in one of their representatives having used language offensive to a certain number of the population of India. The promoters of the Exeter Hall meeting are so pleased with its success that there is some talk of carrying the war into the enemy's country. It is decided to repeat the protest in Oldham itself; the meeting there will probably *not* be addressed by the distinguished ex-Liberal Minister who, in discussing the Parliamentary candidature of an Indian observed to good Mr. Picton, "Oh, don't have that nigger!" In the meantime the Conservative Press are beginning to take notice of a pamphlet which sets forth Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's troubles with the managers—the dictators Mr. Dadabhai would doubtless call them—of the great party whose leaders wept tears over Lord Salisbury's heartless allusions to a "black man." Mr. Picton might have told us the name of the Liberal statesman who characterised the Indian candidate as a nigger. It would probably be found if we knew who he was that his use of the more offensive term nigger did not prevent him from holding up his hands in pious horror at the spectacle of an English Minister referring to one of his Asiatic fellow-subjects as a black man. Hypocrisy, thy name is politician!

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following is the result of the six best spoon competitions of the above Club during the season.

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Score.	Prizes. Rs. a.
Lieut T M English	B V R	360	50 0
Cl-Sgt H Black	„	356	...
Sgt-Major J H Downing	„	334	...
Sgt J E Keess	„	334	...
Lce-Corpl J Wolfe	G I P R	333	...
Sgt-Instr J Ferguson	B B & C I	323	...
Sergt A E Ashdown	G I P R	322	...
Corpl G F Lund	B V R	320	...
Qr-Mr-Sgr W Stephens	„	319	...
Sgt-Instr J Moore	„	296	...
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott	„	285	...

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Rome, Captain A. B. Daniell, with the Overland Mails of April 15, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening at 4-30 o'clock. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs C C S Clarke	Mrs O M S Adamson, and 2 children
Mrs K D Mason	Mrs Gray
Mr Culshaw	Capt J Wise
Lt F W Birch	Mr W G Mackenzie
Mr W Moorhouse	Mr J Bailey
Mr A F Ingle	Mr F A Fate
Mr Caleb James	Mr H A Graham
Comr C F Oldham, R N	Mr J E Blazey
Mr J Smith	Lt E W Davies
Mr J J Howley	Mr Hy Mitchell
O M S Adamson, R A	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr F C Fowle	Miss McDonald
Major Eliot	Mr W P Craig
Lt C F Campbell	Capt C F Bell, R A
Capt A W Radcliffe	Mr Tajore
Miss Power	Mrs Gully
Mr Dyer	Capt Meuzell
Mr and Mrs F C Sandes	Mr Von Bork
Mr R B Patel	Mr H R Coombs

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at all Saints' Church, Costebelle.

The Queen has given to the Hospital at Hyeres a sum of money sufficient to install four additional beds in the institution.

Prince Alfred, of Edinburgh, who continues to improve slowly, is expected to proceed shortly to Coburg to recruit his health.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Paris on Tuesday from Hyeres.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Small Holdings Bill was considered in Committee, and an amendment making clause 1 compulsory was negatived after debate by 226 to 184. The evening sitting was occupied with the discussion of a resolution, proposed by Sir W. Foster, declaring that the Septennial Act should be repealed, and the duration of future Parliaments shortened. The motion, which was supported by H. H. Fowler and opposed by Mr. Balfour, was rejected on a division by 188 to 142. On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his annual Budget. He estimated the income for the present year at £90,477,000 and the expenditure at £90,253,000, leaving a surplus of £224,000. This margin not permitting of any considerable remission of taxation, he confined himself to proposing only two minor changes—namely, a reduction of the fees for the renewal of patents and an alteration in the mode of levying the duty on sparkling wines. After some remarks from Mr. Gladstone and other speakers, the resolution relating to sparkling wines was agreed to, and the further discussion of the Budget was adjourned till after Easter. On Tuesday, the Budget resolution in regard to the wine duty was considered on report and agreed to, and several Bills were then advanced a stage. On the motion of adjournment for the Easter holidays, Mr. T. Healy animadverted on the conduct of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in addressing a recent political meeting in this country, and, after Mr. Balfour had vindicated Lord Ashbourne's action, the House rose till Monday, the 25th inst.

POLITICAL.

The honorary freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company was presented on Saturday to M. A. J. Balfour. After the ceremony the right hon. gentleman was entertained at a banquet in the hall of the Guild, and in the course of an appropriate speech he urged the necessity of sobriety and earnestness in the treatment of social problems, and deprecated their being dealt with in a mere electioneering spirit.

An influential Unionist conference was held at Belfast on Friday, to prepare for the summoning in June of a convention of Ulstermen of all creeds and classes to oppose every scheme of Home Rule that may be proposed for Ireland. Emphatic resolutions in this sense were carried enthusiastically after animated discussion.

Speaking at a political meeting at Stepney, on Friday night, Lord Spencer repudiated the insinuation that the Liberal Party would give up Home Rule.

GENERAL.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. A. B. Ellicott to be Judge of the County Courts of Gloucestershire, in place of Mr. Brynmor Jones, resigned.

A deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce waited upon Lord Cranbrook on Friday to ask for the assistance of the Education Department in regard to secondary education. The president of the Council stated that no reorganization scheme was possible until the Department had gathered more information upon the essential facts of the case.

The Miners' Federation Board, at a meeting at Durham on Tuesday, decided to take another ballot to determine whether the board should have power to negotiate or whether the strike should be continued.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday night, Mr. Ernest Gedge read an interesting paper on a recent expedition under Captain F. G. Dundas, R.N., up the river Tana to Mount Kenia, in East Africa.

The University boat race on the Thames on Saturday was won by the Oxford crew.

At the House of Commons Steeplechase, on Saturday, Capt. Middleton, the well-known rider, was thrown and killed.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, Walter Selwyn, described as a stockbroker, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for fraud in connexion with the disappearance of certain Turkish bonds. An accomplice, named Pech, was sentenced to 14 months' hard labour.

A warrant for the arrest of Fred. Deeming on the charge of murdering his wife and children at Rainhill in July last has been granted by the magistrates of Widnes, on an application made on behalf of the Public Prosecutor.

At Melksham, on Saturday, a man, named Richards, was murdered by another man with whom he had been drinking, named Hamilton. Two days later the murderer was caught near Frome, but before the police had secured him he shot one of their number dead.

At Walsall, on Tuesday, a collier was committed for trial for causing the death of his wife by throwing a lighted paraffin lamp at her.

At Belfast, on Tuesday, Allan Spiller, a working man, was returned for trial on the charge of having murdered his wife and two children on the 6th inst.

LATEST.

An inquest is in progress at St. Thomas's Hospital on the bodies of two young women, who died on Tuesday morning, having apparently been poisoned. They were at first supposed to have been affected by eating tinned fish, but one of them mentioned that a man who came to tea with them had given them "three long pills each," and the police are investigating.

Mrs. Osborne's release is not likely to take place till the end of May, her accouchment being expected early in June.

Several slight shocks of earthquake were felt early on Tuesday in the northern parts of New York State.

Another bomb was exploded in Valencia yesterday, and caused some damage, but no one was hurt.

Some miners in a colliery a Gelsen-Kirchen have discovered a petroleum spring at a depth of 2,400ft. from the surface.

The report of an Arab conspiracy at Zanzibar is declared by a Reuter telegram from that place to be absolutely unfounded.

Striking factory hands at Nachod, Bohemia, have been threatening to destroy mills, and the gendarmes had to overcome considerable resistance.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Surg-Gen E C Thorp, M D, Ben Ret; Surg W W Wells, Ben Ret; Capt C C St E Lucas, Ben S C; Major C H Ricketts, Mad Ret; Gen E L Pym, R M L I; Canon Musgrave; Sir James Fraser; Mr A G Finlaison; M Caspari; Mr Zaccheus Walker; Gen T Sweeny.

THERE is no likelihood of the Legislative Council at Simla meeting at an early date, writes the Allahabad paper. The first bill to be dealt with will probably be the one introduced into the Council just before the break up of the Calcutta Session, to amend the Indian Limitation Act and the Code of Civil Procedure. The Bill is intended to meet the cases which gave rise to considerable correspondence in the columns of the *Pioneer* last year, criticising certain rulings of the Allahabad High Court. Sir Alexander Miller had a conference on the matter with Sir John Edge at Allahabad a few weeks ago, and it is understood that all difficulties will be removed to the satisfaction of everyone concerned. Among the bills to be brought forward this Legislative Session, will be one for the treatment of habitual criminals, another for the amendment of the Reformatory Schools' Act of 1876, a third for the regulation of electric lighting, and a fourth relating to the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Baronetcy endowment.

THE COST OF THE BOMBAY POLICE.

TOWN'S MEETING ON SATURDAY.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the Framjee Cawasjee Institute, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of recording "a protest against the inequality and injustice of Government requiring the Bombay Municipality to contribute the sum of Rs. 4,16,000 towards the cost of the police when the whole of the rest of the Presidency, rural and urban, was altogether relieved from all local burden in respect thereof." Amongst those on the platform were:—Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Messrs. Pherozshah M. Mehta, Budrudin Tyebjee, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, C.I.E., Dr. Viegas, Messrs. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Hormusjee M. Chibhgur, Soondernath D. Khote, Eknath R. Khote, Jamietram N. Hansdas, N. G. Chandawarkar, Sorabjee F. Patell, Badrudin A. Kur Vasonjee Khimji, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaishett, Cursondas Chabildas, Daji A. Khare, Tribhowandas Vurjeevundas, Dhondu Shamrao Garad, Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Bomanji Pestonji Master, and many others.

On the motion of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, seconded by Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Mr. Budrudin Tyebjee was voted to the chair.

The chairman said:—I beg to thank you most sincerely for the very great honour you have done me by electing me to the chair this evening. My sense of the honour is very much enhanced when I look round, and find that there are many gentlemen present, who possess far greater qualifications for presiding on an occasion like this than I can possibly lay claim to. Gentlemen, you are all aware of the object for which this meeting has been called. It was originally intended to be convened at the Town Hall, and a requisition for that purpose was numerously and influentially signed and sent to the Sheriff. It is a matter for deep regret, however, that the Sheriff should have considered himself debarred from acting upon that requisition for the reasons stated in his letter which will presently be read to you. Now, gentlemen, with all deference, for the opinion of our worthy Sheriff, I cannot help thinking that he would have acted far more consistently, with the precedents to which he refers if he had called the meeting, than he has done by entirely setting it aside. Gentlemen, I am not going to say anything upon the merits of the question, which we have met to discuss to-day. That will no doubt be ably and sufficiently done by the speakers to the various resolutions, which will be submitted to you in due course. All I wish to say is that it is certainly the duty of the ratepayers and the citizens of Bombay, generally to support, by all proper and constitutional methods, the action of their representatives in the Municipal Corporation whenever such action has been taken in the interest of the public, and is based upon just and equitable grounds. The question before you this evening is whether it is just and fair that in regard to the charges for the police for the City of Bombay should be treated on a different footing from the other great cities of the empire: whether we are bound to provide funds for the police to an unlimited extent without any regard to our own wishes and irrespective of our own financial position: whether it is right that the party who has to provide the funds should have no voice in determining the extent or the fairness of the charge: and whether, in fact, our finances should depend entirely on the capricious action of a body wholly independent of us and in no way bound to give us any other planations and a peremptory order to find the money. (Applause.)

Mr. Hormusji M. Chichgur proposed the first resolution as follows:—"That this meeting regrets that contrary to usage and precedent the Sheriff has been so advised as to decline to call a public meeting in accordance with the requisition sent to him for that purpose." He cited three or four memorable precedents to show that the Sheriff would have been justified in complying with the requisition. He read the reply of the Sheriff and vigorously criticised it.

Mr. Sundarnath D. Khote, who seconded the motion said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I rise to second this resolution, and, in doing so, beg to endorse every word of what Mr. Hormasji Chichgur has so eloquently said in commending this proposal for your favourable consideration. The refusal of the Sheriff, which the [illegible] shadowy grounds—grounds, which if put into the crucible of reason or sound commonsense, would not be able to hold their own, but would liquify without leaving any substance behind. It further argues on the part of the Sheriff as well

it is in accordance with that grand description of it by the poet who knows full well the worth of words: "It is a stern daughter of the Voice of God," and is "a light to guide, and a rod to check the erring."

Mr. Jamietram N. Haridas who spoke in support of the resolution, said:—There are some persons, specially Government servants, who think that an appeal against the Government is in itself an evil and as such ought not to be tolerated. Some such reasons, perhaps, may have prevailed upon the Sheriff. There is no doubt that it did influence others. Some thought it highly improper to hold a meeting when the Viceroy was among us. It is a mistake to suppose than an appeal against the Viceroy's decision implies any offence to him personally. A trained mind can see this at once. The Viceroy ought not and probably does not consider it any diminution of his honor and dignity that his proceedings are examinable before a superior authority. Our High Court Judges feel no insult when we apply to them for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against their well-considered judgments. Chief Justice Pratt felt it a great comfort to him that if he erred there was an appeal and his mistake could be rectified. Now we come to an express ground upon which the refusal is based, *viz.*, a request to the contcary from other persons. This plea is as lame as anything. In the first place, I deny that there is any substantial difference of opinion between us and our so-called opponents. The main question is: Are we going to have increased Municipal taxation? Is it probable that our ratepayer opponents are willing to put their hands deep into their pockets? If not, then we are in the main agreed and this agreement removes one of the grounds urged against us. But if the difference be as to details—this is an objection that goes against holding any meetings at all. Brought up in different ways we follow different occupations. Placed under different surroundings very few of us can secure unanimity in some broad points much less in details. To require us to fulfil such an impossible condition precedent is simply equivalent to saying indirectly, that public meetings are hereby prohibited. The Sheriff will not exercise his valuable privilege. This has deprived us of the use of the Town Hall on this occasion, and has also enabled some to question the authority under which this meeting is held. We have been thus inconvenienced. But his advisers have not properly discharged their sacred duty. They have effaced him and have indirectly done us some good. We have learnt that, without him and notwithstanding him we can have a meeting where I see before me so many eminent persons. The difficulty only served as a stimulus. His adverse position merely tends to draw forth our power and activity. And let us hope, that in our persistent struggle to get free of these police charges we may realize that

Freedom's battle once begun,
Though baffled oft, is ever won.

The resolution being put to the meeting was carried.

Mr. N. G. Chandarwarkar moved the next resolution as follows:—"II. That this meeting records a respectful protest against the inequality and injustice of Government requiring the Bombay Municipality to contribute the sum of Rs. 4,16,000 towards the cost of the police when the whole of the rest of the Presidency, rural and urban, is altogether relieved from all local burden in respect thereof," and, in doing so, he said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Before I speak to the resolution I think it my duty to contradict a foolish statement of which I have heard since entiring this hall. It is alleged that we have met to-day to denounce the Government. This is absolutely incorrect. We have met to-day to make a constitutional appeal to the highest authority on what we consider to be a just and legitimate grievance. (Cheers.) In moving this resolution it is necessary for me to say but a few words to commend it to your approval. It is undoubtedly a regrettable circumstance that on a question like the one we have met to consider a conflict of opinion should have arisen between the Government of Bombay on the one hand and the Municipal Corporation and the ratepayers of this City on the other. But, however regrettable it may be, the occasion is one when we should be failing in our duty to ourselves if we sat silent and did not enter a respectful but firm protest against the [illegible] which has dictated the action of the Government in the matter of the contribution from the Municipality to pay for the maintenance of the police more than it has hitherto paid and bear what is virtually the whole of the cost of the police of this city. The present controversy relating to the police charges involves an important principle affecting in its scope the Government of the country and not affecting merely the future of our local self-governing bodies. For, shortly stated, what is the principle on which the Government of Bombay, generally speaking, maintain their determination to saddle the Municipality with three-fourths of the police charges? It is none other than that, because the Government has the discretionary power given it by law to make the Municipality bear any proportion of those charges, that Government will use that discretionary power not according to any settled, well-known, reasonable, and equitable principle, but as the Government likes—that is, in other words, arbitrarily. This is what it comes to. Section 62 of our Municipal Act provides that the Municipality shall pay such a proportion of the annual expenses for the maintenance of the police in this city as the Government shall from time to time determine. Taking hold of the authority given to them by this section, the Government of Bombay in effect maintain that as they are the masters of the situation, and as the law leaves into their hands the discretionary power, they will use it without any regard to former assurances and guarantees, without any attention to what may justly be called the equities of the case. Now, gentlemen, we are not called upon here to say whether the section of the Municipal Act, correctly interpreted, justifies the action of the Bombay Government. We may leave that question in the safe keeping of legal gentlemen, though I cannot shut my eyes to what is a familiar principle of law and lawyers—namely, that when a statute gives a discretionary power to do a thing, it does not mean that the person or the body empowered to do it is at liberty to do it in an arbitrary manner, but it must be done according to the rules of reason and justice. But even assuming that the section gives the Government a very wide and uncontrollable discretion, is it expedient, is it consistent with the principles of sound and enlightened administration, for a Government to use a power arbitrarily, because that power is given to it by law? I put it to you whether if the Government were to use its discretionary powers in the way in which it seeks to use its discretionary power as regards the police charges, regardless of equitable considerations, it would be striking at the root of the principle on which British rule in India is founded—the principle that though it is a despotic rule, its despotism is and should be tempered by reason and justice. The Government of Bombay, however, seem to think that because the law gives them the power of a despot, they will use that power mercilessly. To-day it is the Municipality of Bombay that is sought to be governed on this principle; to-morrow another like body may have the principle applied to it; and thus we may come to this that the Government will cast reason and equity to the winds, when the law leaves any discretionary power in its hands. You will, therefore, agree with me when I submit that the principle underlying the present action of the Bombay Government and the policy which has dictated that action are in their tendency of a character fraught with mischief; and in protesting against that principle and that policy we are but pleading the cause not only of the Municipality and ratepayers of this city but of all who are interested in seeing that the Government never departs from reason and justice in the exercise of its powers. But, it may be asked, how is it proved that the Bombay Government is departing from reason and justice and using its discretionary power arbibrarily when it requires the Bombay Municipality to bear nearly the whole cost of the Bombay Police? I shall answer this question by alluding to one or two considerations. In the first place, is it not a very glaring piece of anomaly that the Municipality should be compelled to pay even partially for the cost of the police, when it can have no control over the latter, to spend money on a department which is entirely independent of it? Now, the anomaly may not seem so very glaring so long as the greater portion of the burden of police charges does not fall on the Municipality. But it does become a matter of grave complaint when the Municipality is directed to bear the greater burden—when the Bombay ratepayer is called upon to pay for a department, over which he can have no power to exercise through his representatives in the Corporation. Nor is that all. The Government of Bombay seem to think that assurances given in the past and the circumstances under which the Municipality was called upon to contribute its quota to the police charges should be ignored, and twenty-eight years ago the Municipality was told that in requiring it to pay for the police, the Government was initiating an arrangement which would be applied to all Municipalities alike. But that assurance was not and has not been carried out and the result is that the Bombay ratepayer pays not only for the Police in this city but also for the police in the mofussil. Again, in one of its memorable despatches the Government of India, in 1881, pointed out the unfairness of charging Municipalities with police expenses when the Municipalities had no control over the police, and the Government of India suggested that the Municipalities would be relieved of the police charges and enabled thereby to spend an equal amount of money on education, medical charity, and public works of local interest. And how has this suggestion been carried out. It has been carried out to the advantage of the mofussil Municipalities and Local Boards and the detriment of the Bombay Municipality. The former have been the gainers, the latter has been the loser, because while mofussil Municipalities have been relieved of police charges, the Bombay Municipality has to continue paying through the nose for them and, in addition, has to pay for education, medical charity, and so on. And now the Government says that the assurance given in 1864 and the suggestion made in 1881 ought to be set aside and the Municipality should pay what is nearly the whole cost of the Bombay Police! And this on the unsound and mischievous principle that the Government has the discretionary power to compel the Municipality to do what its caprice dictates. It is said that the rising wealth and growing prosperity of Bombay should enable its Municipality to silently bear the burden that it is sought to impose on it. But Bombay's wealth and prosperity have a limit and it has already responsibilities to bear more than commensurate with the wealth, and even Bombay's wealth is no justification for what cannot but be described as a policy of *legalised plunder*—a policy that is based on no other principle than the principle of arbitrariness. If Bombay's wealth has increased, its Municipal Corporation too has risen equal to every occasion. The Municipality has not failed to spend its money on useful occasions, and it has been even liberal. It has borne its burdens most cheerfully, so long as it felt that the burdens were necessary to promote the sanitary interests and maintain the prestige of this city. The history of the Municipal Corporation is a record of useful work and the Corporation has been complimented by Viceroys and Governors for its liberal endeavours to do everything needed in the interests of this city. But the compliments are now, it seems, being turned into occasions for fondling the Municipality to death by imposing on it unjust burdens and denying to it anything like justice and fair-play. It is against this unfairness and injustice that we protest, and as our cause is backed up by equity we need not fear that our appeal to higher authority will prove fruitless.

Mr. S. F. Patell seconded the resolution in a few brief but terse sentences.

Mr. Budrudin A. Kur, who supported the resolution, said:—In supporting the proposal so ably put forth by my friend, Mr. Chandawarkar, I shall draw your attention to a few main points with regard to this all important question to the ratepayers of Bombay, and in doing so I shall not touch any of its details. But before I do so, I must contradict the statement made by a few requisitionists in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*. The statement that their signatures were not taken is misleading, I was the person who went round and took their signatures. My friend has very clearly shown you that both on the accepted principles of local self-government as well as on general principles hitherto observed and followed by the Government of India, this burden in the form of police charges which the Government have persisted in throwing on the ratepayers of Bombay, is wholly inequitable and unjust. With this view I fully concur; for when the whole of urban and rural population of India is free from this burden no valid grounds are given by Government as to why Bombay alone should be saddled with it. Such being the case if on such an occasion and at such a juncture we fail to protest and appeal to the highest authorities in England our apathy would create a bad precedent in favour of Government who would be naturally tempted thereby to make similar arbitrary demands on our Municipal revenue in future. But what I most emphatically wish to draw attention to this evening is the real importance of the subject, and its far-reaching effects on the future progress and the extension of Bombay as the greatest emporium of India, and if I may be permitted to say of the whole of Southern Asia. For apart from the question of the unjustice if the Government demand the sum of Rs. 4,16,000, which the Government insist upon taking away from our Municipal Revenue is not a trifling or a small sum that we can afford to remain indifferent and silent on its being paid away. I am sure you will all agree with me that with an almost maximum amount of indebtedness of our Municipality and more expenditure to complete our drainage system and other reforms looming in the near future our Municipality cannot certainly afford to part with annually such a large sum of four lakhs of rupees to the relief of the Imperial Treasury. Government knows it well that at an enormous cost of one-and a-half crore of rupees we have brought the gigantic Tansa Water-Works to a completion. But do you really expect now to get a continuous water-supply in Bombay without any further expenditure? Let me assure you, gentlemen, and speak on good authority and personal information that we will have to make a further expenditure of about twenty-five lakhs of rupees before water from the Tansa Lake can be a certainty in Bombay. Again to complete the drainage system of Bombay more than half-a-crore of rupees will be required. Besides these there are many other crying wants of the city to be supplied and several most pressing reforms to be attended to. I shall name one of these to you, namely, the opening of new streets and widening and improving the old ones. It was once thought necessary to raise a loan of one crore of rupees for the improvement, but the scheme fell through on account of its expansiveness. But for all this there can be no doubt that this improvement has become quite a necessity owing to the increase of traffic in our city. But what is this traffic mainly due to? It is firstly due to the geographical position of Bombay which attracts to it more produce and trade than that of perhaps Calcutta and Madras put together; and, secondly, by the facilities provided by the Municipal roads which have to be kept under proper repairs at a great Municipal expense. This circumstance alone, if no other, should have led Government to exempt our Municipality from some kind of taxation rather than impose fresh burdens on our shoulders. There are some of the urgently needed reforms which will demand in the immediate future the attention of the Municipal financiers of our city. Thus you see that with so much expenditure yet to be incurred by us Government has indeed treated us very badly in not allowing us to utilize the whole of our Municipal revenue for purely and Municipal purposes. As for the police it need not be at all frightened by the agitation we are so vigorously and justly making against the police charges being thrown on our Municipal revenue. It matters very little to them whether these charges are paid out of the Imperial or the Municipal Revenue. But to the ratepayers of Bombay it is a question of great importance for it means additional taxation. It is against such prospect of additional taxation owing to the police charges being thrown on the Municipal Revenue which we shall have to do at the sacrifice of many badly-needed reforms that we, the overtaxed ratepayers of Bombay, have met here to-day to make our respectful protest. I am sure the proposal before the meeting will be carried unanimously.

Mr. Vasonjee Khimjee also supported the resolution. He said:—Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in supporting the proposition which has been so ably proposed and seconded. The memorial which is to be submitted to the Secretary of State will doubtless deal with the case fully and forcibly, and give facts and argument which will be alike unassailable, as we have seen in the case of the memorial presented to the Government of India. We have no reason to be disheartened because the Local and Imperial Governments have declined to relieve us of an unjust and arbitrary burden. An ex-Governor of this city has taught as the necessity and value of constant and ipersistent agitation, and when the agitation is directed to a just and righteous cause in which the public at large is interested we may well hope to secure from the highest court of appeal the redress and justice which have hitherto been denied to us. Already once we have realized the good effect of such a movement as the present. The threatened stoppage of the present Government contribution of Rs. 90,000 was averted by the determination of the Corporation to appeal to the Secretary of State, and if we fail now it will certainly not be for want of argument and justice in our cause, but we have too much confidence in the sense of justice and fair-play of the tribunal before which we are laying our case to anticipate any such result. It has been complacently asserted that one of the reasons for saddling the city with the unjust burden of the police charges is the favourable situation of the City as regard general revenues. The futility and hollowness of that contention have been elsewhere exposed with characteristic ability and force by our friend, Mr. Mehta. It has been shown to demonstration that while the mofussil contributed only Rs. 3-2-11 per head to the general revenues, Bombay contributed Rs. 7-9-1, or more than double the amount. Not only is Bombay, therefore, not by any means treated with special indulgence as regards the general revenues, but as regards the incidence of Municipal burden, too, the same inequality prevails, and it is but just and proper that we should do all that lies in our power to expose the injustice to which we are subjected, and to free ourselves from the anomaly and injustice of which we complain. We shall then have the satisfaction of having done everything to deserve success; it is not, of course, in us to commend it.

Mr. Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaishett, the next speaker, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—This resolution has already been so ably dealt with by previous speakers that little now remains for me to add in commending it for your favourable acceptance. Gentlemen, the boon of local self-government, conferred upon us—the People of India—by the benign Government of Lord Ripon is thus simply made a sham, a mockery, and a delusion. It was granted to us to teach self-government as "an instrument of political and popular education." Instead of that what do we actually find within the last few years? Whether in the matter of education, medical relief, or these police charges, Government is trying its best to add new burdens upon us. Why, the records of the Corporation will amply prove what I say—that the Corporation is being actually fleeced. Thus, instead of being a boon, self-Government is fast becoming to to rate-payers a curse. In this particular matter of the police charges, how unfairly and unjustly are we being treated by the Government? Is this fair treatment to the Municipality? If in this way unjust burdens are to be thrown upon us in the name of local self-government, we would rather have none of it. Gentlemen, there are so many additional burdens thrown upon us after this "lokil sluff" edict of the 18th May, 1882, that, I fear, this would be the last straw to break the back of your Municipal Camel, and perhaps land you into insolvency and interim orders. Gentlemen, your Municipal Corporation have to look after education, medical charities, the fire-brigade, public gardens, museums, sanitation, water-supply, and every other local matter. This means no slight expenditure. By the latest Municipal Act of 1888, when a certain charge for the maintenance of the police was thrown upon the Municipal exchequer by the legislature, it was never dreamt that Bombay would have an unfair treatment from the executive. At least, gentlemen, I cannot for my part understand why the Bombay Municipality should be treated differently from those of Calcutta, Madras, and other mofussil cities and towns in this and other parts of India. Is it because the Bombay Municipality has a rich and growing revenue. Granting that there is the provision in the Act of 1888 for the police charges, we have been paying our quota; then why this farther fleecing at one jump of two or three lakhs. The question is simple to my mind, as it is to most ratepayers, it is nothing more than what the old proverb says—might is right. The Government desire that the weak must go to the wall and that its own provincial revenues should be strengthened by bleeding us. Gentlemen, what is the result? We have to suffer the odium. Government would not have done this direct to the ratepayers with a Government managed Municipality—so great would have been the odium. Here the Municipality is made to pay and the Corporation has to bear the public odium until it is fast becoming a reproach. The Bombay Government and the Government of India have, as you know, turned a deaf ear to all our appeals and fair but respectful protests. So, gentlemen, our last resource now is to seek redress at the hands of the higher authorities. On the facts now before you, have we not a just and legitimate grievance? Why should we then not appeal to the Secretary of State and, if necessary, even to the House of Commons? Would that august mother of Parliaments, in the last resort, not lend a fair ear to our just grievances? Would they not admit that it is in the main an Imperial charge, which should fall on the general tax-payer? Every good Government has to maintain the police for its own good name, and for the protection of its subjects. This is the first duty of Government. Then, again, consider the further fact that all management and authority over the police is kept by Government in their own hands. It is a regular Government Department. We are simply to find the funds, and go on silently contributing to its cost, no matter to what figure it is now made to swell and that against all principles of equity and fair-play. If the section of the Act, under which the Government is able to take cover, be faulty, no time should be lost in amending it. Whatever it be, gentlemen, you have a just cause. It requires no special pleading. Your facts and figures, your reasoning and arguments speak for themselves, and I trust and hope that justice and equity must prevail in the long run. With these few remarks I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution.

Mr. Kursondas Chabildas next said:—Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in giving my most cordial support to the resolution which has been just now proposed by Mr. Chandawarkar. The mover of the resolution [illegible] the subject and the matter coming on has dealt with it in such an able and masterly manner, and has been so ably supported by the other speakers, that I don't think much now remains to be said about the matter. They have all done full and sufficient justice to the subject which they have handled. I should like, however, to address a few words to you in connection with the subject. I think, gentleman, after having heard the previous speakers, there can be no doubt left in your mind that the line of conduct adopted by the Government towards the Municipality of Bombay has been all along unfair, unjust, and unreasonable. I shall give you some of my reasons for saying so. The Municipality of Calcutta, gentlemen, up to about five years ago, contributed about two lakhs only, towards the maintenance of its police. It has been now relieved of even those two lakhs on condition of its doing certain Municipal work in the suburbs, Municipal work which the Municipality of Bombay has been doing all along to its suburbs since its very existence. Calcutta thus is altogether relieved from police charges. Calcutta has not to be afraid of any fresh burden because the condition on which it is relieved of its police charges is, that two lakhs, mind you, gentlemen, only two lakhs and nothing more, are to be spent on Municipal work in the suburbs. What do you think, gentlemen, is the state of Bombay. Bombay is now required to pay four and a quarter lakhs for the maintenance of its police, and may be required to pay still more in future. Time and experience has shown that the burden on the Municipality of Bombay has been increasing day by day, and we do not know, gentlemen, whether Government will draw any limit where to stop. The Government has all along saddled the Municipality of Bombay with various sorts of liabilities and is still vigorously pursuing the same course. I forget to say some thing about that fortunate City of Madras. Madras, gentlemen, has never paid any thing towards the maintenance of its police. She is altogether free from that burden. I have shown, gentlemen, sufficient reasons in support of what I said before that the line of conduct adopted by Government towards the Municipality of Bombay has been all along unjust, unfair, and unreasonable, and therefore, gentlemen, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare next proposed:—"That this meeting resolve to support the appeal of the Municipal Corporation to the Secretary of State for India with regard to the liability for the cost of the police." In the course of his remarks he said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I now rise to propose for your acceptance the fourth resolution which is, "that the meeting resolves to support the appeal of the Municipal Corporation to the Secretary of State for India with regard to the liability for the cost of the police." And I am confident that after the arguments put before you by my friend, Mr. Chandawarkar, and those who supported him, and to which you have listened with attention, there cannot be any doubt about your adopting it. In fact if you agree as you have already done in condemning the action of the Government and in approving the contention that it is unjust and inequitable to saddle the Bombay Municipality with some four lakhs and-a-half for the police charges, it is your bounden duty to satisfy this demand on your activity, and by a vote at once intelligent and solid to ratify what the Corporation proposes to do, and encourage that body in the task they have set before them by giving them an assurance that their action has your entire approval. And let me assure you, gentlemen, that in doing so, you will have done nothing which you need feel sorry for, notwithstanding that you are merely the local ratepayers of Bombay assembled in this Hall, not at the invitation of the Sheriff, but at that of certain well-known independent citizens. Gentlemen, it has been already well explained to you how erroneous it is to saddle you with so large a proportion of the cost of the police of this city. You have been already contributing rather more than you ought to the cost of police in the mofussil. You have been paying more in proportion to the mofussil—provincial taxes which go to support the provincial expenditure of Government and yet you are called upon by Government to support the police from the Municipal taxation. The police, gentlemen, is not a local concern, if not imperial it is a provincial matter and ought to be supported from the provincial revenues. It is not something which exists for this city alone and the policy of charging its costs on the Municipalities has been several years ago pronounced to be unsound. Moreover, this demand for the police charges is unjustifiable in principle as the rate-payers of Bombay who are called upon to pay them, can have no substantial voice in controlling the expenditure of what they will pay. If I am to pay for a thing, I must be able to direct the manner in which what I pay is to be spent. But if I am simply to pay and at the same time am to have no power to control the expenditure, why, my payment becomes equivalent to extortion. Let us give to the Bombay Government all the credit for good intentions, and assure them that we are all thankful to them. But in giving them this assurance, let us tell them that while thanking them for their intentions we cannot thank them for their operation of fleecing the rate-payers of Bombay and that even if we are fat we would not like to be cut up. But are the rate-payers of Bombay so prosperous as they have been assumed to be. Have you not to pay in the shape of taxes more than the people in the mofussil in proportion to your gains? As a matter of fact your income per head is Rs. 7-4. Out of which you have to pay Rs. 6-8 in the shape of taxation, while in the mofussil the income per head is Rs. 2-10 and the taxation is only Rs. 1-10. Now tell me who is more prosperous? Who saves more money? You should never judge of man's substance only by the sum of his earnings. It is not what a man earns, but what a man saves, which should be looked to in estimating his sustaining power. This argument, supposing that such a vague assertion can be dignified with the name, therefore, disappears. Both Calcutta and Madras, are practically free from the charge with which the Bombay Municipality is being saddled, and there is no reason assigned why they should be exempted, which does not apply to this city. The Bombay Government have, finding the ground very unsafe, absolutely refused to notice the arguments, and dismiss it with the remark that they will not institute a comparison between these cities. The Municipality is thoroughly justified in going up to the Secretary of State with their grievance. I say justified, but I ought to say they are bound in duty to themselves and to the rate-payers of this city to carry the matter to the Secretary of State in Council, in order to have a final decision in the matter, and, gentlemen, I have no doubt you will accord them your full support and in this step I see a good hope of success. I may even say that if precedents have any value, what has occurred twice, may very likely happen once more, and the Government of India will redress the grievance without even sending on the appeal to the Secretary of State. In 1876 and in 1879 the Bombay Municipality had a brush with the Local Government, and with the Government of India about the contribution of Rs. 90,000 which the Government had been making towards the police. Being unsuccessful with both these Governments the Municipality addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State, and no sooner they did so than the Government of India at once came to terms and promised to reconsider their decision and eventually acceded to the request of the Municipality and did not forward the memorial. As I have said, therefore, gentlemen, you have every ground to believe that there is justice on the side of your Municipality and that there is every likelihood that their representation to the Secretary of State will meet with success, but even supposing, I was not so confident as I am of success, yet I would exhort you to grant your unqualified support to the action of the Bombay Municipality, as it is based upon right and justice. You may succeed or you may fail, but if your cause is righteous and just you must stand by it. But it is not only that the cause is right and you must uphold it, but it is your duty unto yourselves, and to your children, and children's children to take a firm stand now against this threatened spoliation. The police charge is no temporary burden; it is a permanent and growing burden, and if we do not speak now, you will not only have to bear this burden yourselves but you will leave a heritage of burdens to your progeny. If you now sit idle with your hands on your laps and allow things to drift you not only bring on permanent burdens but you also cripple your and your children's power to supply the various and growing necessities of this large and growing city. Choose then which you will and I have no doubt that you will unhesitatingly choose that course which will give you the satisfaction of having done your duty, and which well secure to you not only the thanks of your contemporaries but the blessings of generations to come.

Mr. Tribhovandas Varjeevandas seconded.

Mr. Ekenath R. Khote, in supporting the resolution, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I endorse every word that has fallen from the speakers who have preceded me, and at this late hour I will not take up your time by treading over the same ground. This question has been placed before you in all its aspects, and I think I am right in saying that you have now seen the utter injustice of the demand of Government. Gentlemen, I think no words from me, therefore, are necessary in support of this resolution, which asks you to support and strengthen by your suffrage the action of the Corporation in this matter. On the motion of our veteran and esteemed friend Mr. Pherozesha Mehta, who is the very life and soul of our Corporation, and who, as it were, has been the foster-father of this movement, an appeal has been made to the Secretary of State for India, bringing to his Lordship's notice the justice and righteousness of our cause, and it is sincerely hoped that at his tribunal, at all events, we shall meet with the fair-play which has been so long denied to us. gentlemen, this question has been so thoroughly threshed out that it is needless for me to go into its history to show you that the demand of Government is unjust and inequitable, that Government wish to feed fat upon a Municipality, which they know is rich, and upon which they have under the new Municipal Act foisted fresh liabilities and that it is, therefore, all the more strange and unjustifiable that they should now attempt to saddle the same Municipality with a charge which by statute is not only not obligatory, but ought, in justice, to come from the Imperial Revenue. Respectful representations had been made to both the Local and Imperial Governments, but they have with a tenacity worthy of a better cause turned a deaf ear to all of them. The Corporation, Gentlemen, was fully desirous of coming to some amicable settlement of this question, and with that view decided to send a deputation to wait upon his Excellency, but this too proved equally fruitless. It was then eventually resolved that an appeal be made to the Secretary of State for India, and if you, gentlemen, support it by your unanimous vote here this evening, it will go to his Lordship as the united voice of the people of a city which has been unjusty treated by Government. Gentlemen, an appeal backed up in this manner is sure to have a weight and an influence peculiarly its own, and is more likely to be crowned with success than if it went singly. I, therefore, with pleasure support this resolution, and ask you to pass it with one voice.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, who was received with great enthusiasm, also spoke in support of the resolution. He said:—With the abnormal temperature prevailing in this over-crowded hall, I take it for granted that you would sooner prefer enjoying at this hour the fresh breeze of heaven blowing outside than wearily listening to what I and those who are to follow me have to say. I am afraid, gentlemen, our good Sheriff has been guilty of two acts of discourtesy rather than one. To the deprivation of the use of the spacious Town Hall he has mercifully, though unwittingly added, the physical discomfort of our being obliged to assemble in this room which is already crowded almost to suffocation. I feel that it would not be right on my part to detain you by any prolonged remarks of my own under these circumstances. In fact, after the whole ground having been so well traversed by speakers of the ability and eloquence of Mr. Chandawarkar and others, there remains hardly anything or very little to be said by me. I assume, gentlemen, that most of you, if not all of you, are already conversant with the facts and arguments which the Municipal Corporation urged in support of its contention in the memorial it submitted in August last to the Government of India on the unfair and unequal treatment it has received all throughout these years in the matter of the police charges. That document so ably drawn up by some of its leading members, as to the least conspicuous of whom is Mr. P. M. Metha—(cheers)—elaborately sets forth the whole history of the question, and adduces an array of facts in proof of the main grievance which at once arrest public attention. The injustice commenced in 1864, and has since continued in one form or another. And there is no saying when it may end. It has passed from phase to phase in sympathy with the shifting policy of our imperial and local rulers. There have been three such phases, each has been significant in itself. But underlying each you will discover the self-same object, how the "rich" Corporation of Bombay should be fleeced to provide extra grist for the provincial mill. The reason, then, gentlemen, of our assembling here to-day is to tell our rulers that there should be an end to this grinding of the Corporation. The time has come to remind once for all the Secretary of State of the different stages of the unjust treatment to which the Bombay Municipality alone, among all the cities and towns of the whole of India, has been subjected in the matter of the burden of the police charges, and seek at his hands that justice which has been hitherto denied to our Municipality. The gravamen of the grievance, is this: that the Municipality is called upon to contribute almost the whole of the cost of the police in the city when in every part of the wide British Indian empire the Provincial Governments bear the whole charge from their respective treasuries. Why, then, should Bombay be differentially treated? Virtually the local rate-payers are unwillingly forced to pay a contribution which in part goes to pay the expenses of the rest of the police in the Presidency. Either Bombay deserves to be treated like all other Municipalities on the principle of uniformity insisted upon by the Imperial Government or not. Either the entire Presidency should be made to pay the police charges from local funds or it should be freed from it. If the latter, Bombay should be exempted also. Then, why this city alone should be made an exception? That is the crux of our grievance. No doubt, there is the 62nd Section of the Municipal Act. But as Mr. Chandawarkar has clearly shown the power given to the Provincial Government under that section is discretionary. The legislature never contemplated that it should be used oppressively or arbitrarily. We thought the Government would have exercised it in such a way as to cause no dissatisfaction, injustice, or positive hardship. Now, what is the result of implicitly confiding in Government? Within four short years of the passing of the Act we are told that the Government could escape with impunity its obligation if it chose. That it might entirely repudiate its just liability laying the whole burden of the police cost be what it may, on the shoulders of the Municipality. This is only a fresh illustration of the result of putting trust in matters of finance in Government. I regret to say that in this matter the Imperial and Provincial Governments are offenders alike. So blind are they to their own financial exigencies that they neither look to the right nor to the left where and how they get money. Promises to taxpayers are forgotten. Taxes are imposed under one pretext and are maintained long after the grounds on which they were raised cease to exist. Take the case of the enhanced salt duty as an instance in point. The Corporation was perfectly justified when it observed in its memorial that the members "were not aware of any law which while prohibiting the general taxpayer outside the city from contributing to the police of the city, ordained that the general taxpayer within the city shall not only in that capacity contribute to the urban and rural police of the mofussil, but also in his capacity of local ratepayer pay for either the whole or the greater part of the police of the city. . . . . Whether this is in accordance with law or not, it is manifest infraction of the simplest principles of justice, and an equally manifest breach of the orders and of the declared policy of the Government of India." Who could deny this statement? The Corporation has abundantly shown that large sums belonging to them have been arbitrarily misappropriated to the needs of the provincial exchequer. Take only the confiscation of the liquor license duty. They have misappropriated thirty lakhs, which rightly belonged to the Corporation. They go on the principle that they must eat the cake and have it too, and while this spoiliation is going on they are from time to time exposed to claims untenable on any constitutional or equitable basis. This is indeed most grievous and, therefore, gentlemen, you will no doubt agree with me that the present is a proper and opportune hour for the voice of the ratepayers being heard side by side with that of their representatives in the Corporation. If the Government of India is ever vigilant, watchful over provincial finance, and if it is always jealous of the Provincial Governments encroaching on imperial finance; if, again, the provincial Government, in their turn are always on the alert that local finance is not allowed to make its inroad on their treasuries, is not our Municipal Corporation bound to be equally watchful and jealous of any raids which the Provincial Government may attempt on its own finances. The fact is that for years past a vicious example has been set in matters of public finance by our rulers. The game is to beggar the weaker authority. India for the last thity years has been the milch-cow of England, its interests time out of number have been sacrificed to the exigencies of British estimates. In matters of military expenditure the British Treasury robs India even to-day at least of two millions. Now, this pernicious example is imitated by the Imperial and Provincial Governments. The former, when it is at its wit's end to balance revenue and expenditure encroaches upon provincial allotments, and the latter, when thus made poorer, make inroads on local finance and beggar the Municipalities. Our Corporation is considered and held to be such a fat milch-cow that the Local Government never misses an opportunity to squeeze it dry. It is said to have such a "big belly"! Thus, gentlemen, the Corporation would be wanting in the discharge of its first duty if it failed to keep a strict watch and ward over its purse. The Government of Bombay itself reviews its financial administration and fails not to point out its financial lapses and extravagances. From whom the Corporation would take a better lesson than from the same Government? But the fact is that Government is subject to the same infirmities to which all human nature is. It is willing to detect the mote in other people's eyes but not in its own. The Corporation is trying to show the beam in the eye of Government. Meanwhile, Lord Harris himself cheerfully confessed in his speech at the opening of the Tansa Water-Works that the Corporation was perfectly justified in its constitutional battle against the Government. There is always a contention between the local and the imperial ratepayers. It is the healthiest life of Municipal and public spirit. For it is by the concussion of two such elements alone that justice comes out scathless from the fire. And believing as we all do that in the present case that right and justice are on the side of the ratepayers, we may hope that that right and justice will be secured to us by the representatives we make to-day in support of the appeal of the Corporation to the Secretary of State. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Dhanda S. Garud moved: "That a committee be appointed and authorized on behalf of this meeting to draw and forward a short memorial to the Secretary of State for India, embodying the last two resolutions." He said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The resolution which has been placed in my hands is the natural outcome of the last two resolutions which you have so unanimously passed. It refers to the appointment of a committee to prepare and submit a memorial to the Secretary of State embodying those resolutions. In support of my proposal I need only remind you that the speakers who spoke before me have already convinced you that the case we have taken up in hand is a good one and just one and a strong one and it deserves success. But granting that it is so you might ask what chance is there of succeeding before the Secretary of State when the appeals of our Corporations to the Government of Bombay and the Government of India have met with a different fate. To that I answer that the history of our Municipal life in Bombay does afford an instance in which an appeal to the Secretary of State under similar circumstances has succeeded. I refer to the contribution which the Government demanded from our Municipality for the maintenance of the lock hospitals under the Contagious Diseases Act. The Municipality objected to their being saddled with this cost; but the Government not only disallowed the objection, but actually deducted the sum from the grant made for the police. An appeal was made to the Government of India, but they declined to interfere. The Municipality then appealed to the Secretary of State, who was pleased to uphold the contention of the Municipality, and relieve them from the burden which the Bombay Government had imposed upon them. There is, therefore, no reason why, when we have such strong and just grounds of appeal in this case, as we believe we have, we should not succeed in the present as we did in the past. I feel, therefore, no doubt that you will agree to my proposal for the appointment of a committee to submit a respectful memorial to the Secretary of State. This memorial need not be a long one as an elaborate memorial on the same subject is also being submitted by the Corporation. In forwarding our memorial we shall not only be doing our duty to ourselves, but will also reassure the members of the Corporation that in this as in other matters, their efforts to protect our interests as ratepayers will always meet with our support and sympathy. I therefore propose that a committee be appointed and authorised on behalf of this meeting to draw and forward a short memorial to the Secretary of State for India embodying the last two resolutions. Mr. Garud then read the names of the members of the committee, including Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and others, with liberty to add to heir number.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula, in seconding the motion, said:—I have great pleasure in moving the following resolution. I venture to believe that all of you will join with me in considering them the fittest persons we can appoint for the purpose named. Gentlemen, with your permission, I will refer to a point which appears to have been omitted by the previous speakers, *viz.*, that the Government fully sympathize with this movement. In his speech at the opening ceremony of the Tansa Water-Works, H. E. the Governor has actually encouraged us to lay our grievance of such unjust and unequitable burden, before a higher and deciding authority for final decision. We also find from this speech that Government seem to stand firmly on the grounds that as actively protecting the interests of the taxpayer as against the ratepayer, they are fully justified in the course they are pursuing. May I ask, gentlemen, whether we are not taxpayers as well? I maintain that the City of Bombay owing to its extensive commerce and industry contributes largely to the material advancement, prosperity, and well being of the whole Presidency and to the large revenue that is drawn from it. The Government possess in us the best taxpayers they have, whilst instead of actively protecting our interests, as their policy professedly is, they are hampering our Municipal progress by unjustly saddling us as ratepayers with a burden which as general taxpayers we are willing to bear. How can we be expected to bear the burden twice over. I trust that our respectful protest will have the desired effect, and now, gentlemen, I will not take more of your time, but before resuming my seat I will ask you to carry unanimously the resolution I have proposed. The resolution was carried.

Dr. Viegas proposed the best thanks of the meeting to the chairman and was seconded by Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdass.

The chairman, in thanking the audience, alluded to the absence of their European friends, who were as much interested in the matter as themselves, and it seemed to him that from some cause or other they had not been present to encourage them by their presence. He would not be very much surprised if the arguments on which their case rested and which were marshalled that evening with great force and eloquence had the desired effect.

The audience then dispersed.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—April 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G W Place, B C S	Maj D D Pryce, I S C
Mr H E Holme, B C S	Capt C H Brookes, R E
Mr A L Saunders, B C S	Capt W H Young, I S C
Mr W Marks, B	Capt R S Dansterville, R A
Mr H E Sullivan, M	Capt W J R Dobbin, I S C
Mr R T Wingate, Bo C S	Capt R E Leach, I S C
Mr J Nugent, Bo C S	Capt A E Leslie, I S C
Col J M Smith, I S C	Capt G A Gott, I S C
Col J Guerson, I S C	Lt H D Merewether, ISC,
Lt-Col J Grant, I S C	Surg-Capt J L T Jones, Bo
Lt-Col A Fishe, I S C	Surg-Capt W S P Ricketts, Bo
Lt-Col A J F Reid, I S C	
Maj T F F Fowle, R A	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As a warning to Indian princes and other visitors to the Continent to make all agreements with their employes in writing, it may serve (says the *Standard's* correspondent at Monte Carlo) to recount the troubles of the Maharaja Duleep Singh, who, after staying all the winter in a furnished villa at Beaulieu, has now left for Paris. Just as he was leaving, his discharged chef produced a bill for 16,000f. for catering and cooking from February 4 to March 24, and out of this the family had dined out on fourteen days. This claim is now in the hands of lawyers. At the station his luggage was seized upon a claim of 1,800f. by his masseur. A sum of 1,400f. was offered and accepted in settlement of this claim, and the luggage was allowed to be sent off.

Sir Alexander Cunningham's new work on Indian Archæology, "Mahabodhi; or, the Great Buddhist Temple under the Bodhi Tree at Buddhat Gaya," was published after Easter. The illustrations will consist of thirty-two collotype plates.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left the Hotel Albion, Costebelle, on the 11th ultimo, for Paris. The Duke called on President Carnot and M. Carnot returned the Prince's visit at the British Embassy.

Miss Achurch has been relating her experiences:—Refering to her Indian tour she was asked, "How did the citizens of Calcutta like 'A Doll's House'?"—"Not very much, I am afraid. They appeared a great deal too tired and frivolous for anything but the lightest of light comedy. Their constant complaint is that they are tired out. They work as hard as they possibly can in order to get back to England at the earliest moment, and half of them are invalids. Obviously, therefore, they are not in a condition to appreciate the work of a serious dramatist like Ibsen. Consequently we gave them old comedy—'The School for Scandal,' 'Masks and Faces,' 'The Belle's Stratagem,' and things of that kind. While at Calcutta we took a brief holiday, visited Agra, and then went on to Bombay. Here we gave the Parsees a little Shakespeare—they are very fond of Shakespeare—playing them scenes from 'The Merchant of Venice,' from 'Othello,' and from other well-known plays."

The following wills are announced:—Mr. George Brightmore Mills, £413,938; Sir Thomas Chambers, £7,919; Mr. Ralph Heaton, £64,259; Rev. Sir William Henry Cope, £9,685; Mr. Sidney Woolf, Q. C., £5,532; Sir Francis Charles Knowles, £10; Mr Abraham Denny, £174,967; Mr. E. Mortimer Hill, £165,000; Miss Louisa H. F. Bennett, £87,000; Mr. W. E. Burridge, £61,000. The amount of personal estate upon which probate duty was levied in the financial year just ended was about £187,000,000 sterling, as compared with £160,000,000 in the previous year, showing an increase of £27,000,000. The estate duty, or Goschen tax, of 1 per cent. on estate over £10,000 each was levied in the year ending March 31, 1891 on nearly £120,000,000, and last year on nearly £140,000,000. Thus, about three-fourths of the personalty to which administration is granted by the probate office yearly passes under estates of more than £10,000 each. During the first three months of this year reports were published of seventy wills, with personalty over £100,000 each, making up a total of nearly £19,500,000.

The British Consul at Baltimore tells the story of an English steamer entering the port manned by a crew of Hong Kong Chinamen. These men had been legally shipped, and had been for a year on board; nevertheless the American port officer lost no time in warning the master that if his hands were found on shore they would be promptly arrested, under the existing law, on the ground of Chinese nationality. The matter was referred to the Federal Government; and when it was satisfactorily explained to Brother Jonathan that John Chinaman could also be a British subject orders came permitting the seamen to land, provided they did not desert the ship and remain in Maryland.

The Cairo season is now almost finished, but full of excitement in its dying gasp. Sir Evelyn Baring's firmness with regard to the Firman has been greatly praised. The farewell banquet to Sir Francis Grenfell was a brilliant affair. Everyone will miss him, and Lady Grenfell's departure will make a great gap in next winter's gaieties. Colonel Kitchener, the new Sirdar, is a bachelor. Everyone who knows Cairo will wish Colonel Sett e, one of the ablest among the English officials in Egypt, every good luck in his new appointment as Head of the Police. Friends of Sir Samuel Baker will be glad to hear he is much better. When I saw him last (writes "The Cricket" in *Hearth and Home*) he was laid up with gout in his dahabeiyeh India.

The Paris *Eclair* says several generals, among them General Timirakoff, commander of the Cavalry of the Imperial Guard, have suddenly received orders to leave St. Petersburg and take command of the troops massed on the German frontier.

Commenting upon the statement that Russia intends to establish a naval coaling-station at the southern point of South America, the *National Zeitung* of April 13 remarks that in taking such a step the Russian Government are only providing for exigencies that it would have to meet in case of war. If England should close the Suez Canal, the only way for Russian men-of-war and other vessels to get from Europe to Vladivostock and the Russo-Asiatic coast generally would be by rounding Cape Horn. The *National Zeitung* thinks it noteworthy that, simultaneously with Russia's preparation, the United States should have acquired from the Government of Uruguay a site for a war store depot.

In our own intercourse with the Dahomeyans we have learned (says the head of a French firm which has had dealings with Dahomey) that peaceable agents and Missionaries are the best way of influencing them, and that cannon is of absolutely no avail. The father of the present King received the Catholic fathers, who taught the people the duty of submission to the King. He even destroyed for them some of the indecent fetishes in the capital. But when they sought to go away he said, "I have received you well and even demolished the fetishes you think immoral. But in return I now insist that you shall show me your God to set up in their place." They extricated themselves from this difficulty by sending for statues of the twelve Apostles, which were set up at Abomey and are still there. A military expedition would expose France to great dangers and disasters. A really decisive blow would cost thirty millions and require 10,000 men.

One of the most striking evidences of the benefits of British administration in Egypt, writes the *Chronicle*, is the work of the Commission on the drainage of Cairo. This body, which is of an international character, came into existence, it is not too much to say, as the result of that British initiative which has done so much for irrigation, taxation reform, and financial readjustment. The engineer investigators considered no less than thirty schemes, and while specially commending three, one French, one Egyptian, and the third English, fell back upon a plan of their own. Considering that Cairo, the Capital of a country that has a distinct future, suffers from a death-rate of forty-six per 1,000, it was time something was done. By the way, the Commissioners make a statement which may start[illegible] It seems that of thirty-[illegible]dia, and America, only [illegible]r forty, and that is [illegible]aches the remarkable

[illegible] the Balloon Society, [illegible] Mr. J. Parnell on [illegible]me fine specimens [illegible]by the East India [illegible]erican possessions, [illegible]lius. Columbus [illegible]t, John O. Gilby [illegible]don newspapers. [illegible]vertisements of [illegible]e shown.

A school for the study of eclectic Buddhism has just been established in Paris under the auspices of Professor de Rosny, the celebrated Oriental philologist.

Twenty new colonies, covering an area of over 600 square leagues, are reported to have been registered in the province of Santa Fe during the last few months.

The Provincial Legislature of the Brazilian State of Matto Grosso has passed a resolution declaring the State to be an independent Transatlantic Republic.

For years past the number of suicides in Prussia has been abnormally large. Self-destruction is four times more frequent among males than females, but the statistics relating to the latter are beginning to show a lamentable increase.

The French Chamber on April 11 concluded the debate on the grants demanded by the Government for the Soudan and the occupation of Dahomey.

The chief defenders of the credit were M. Etienne and M. Jamais, the former and present colonial Under-Secretaries. The great interest of the debate lay in a report that information had been withheld from the Budget Committee and that despatches had been "cooked," and it had been believed that a Cabinet crisis would be brought about. However, a nominal reduction in the Estimates having been moved to express disapproval of the course the Government were taking in Dahomey, M. Loubet, the Premier, refused to accept it. The credit of 860,000f. for the Soudan was agreed to by 387 to 107, and the credit of three millions for Dahomey by 314 to 177. The Government demanded the order of the day pure and simple, which was carried by 270 to 232.

The Credits having been approved by the Committee of the Senate to which they were referred, were on April 13 discussed by the latter body, and agreed to unanimously. The Senate adjourned to May 17.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto Edward Law Durand, Esq., C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Staff Corps, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

From his student days the Prince has been fond of drinking, and only lately he confessed to this inclination in a conversation with a visitor. The latter refused a glass of whisky offered him by the Prince, whereupon the latter exclaimed, "I think drinking is dying out more and more here. I only hope we shall not become like the English, who drink only water and tea." And then he made the following classical and quite Bismarckian statement:—"We northern people require a wetting. The Hungarians, the Spaniards, and the others down there, come into the world half-seas over; but if the German is to become thoroughly conscious of his strength he must first have swallowed half a bottle of wine—or rather," he added laughingly, "a whole one. I don't like liqueurs and such sweet stuff," he continued; "but at the late Empress Augusta's there was nothing else. A good glass of cognac, that's more in my line. Among the non-commissioned officers in my time there were some smart fellows—especially one, a long artilleryman. I can see him now. If he stepped up to me and I winked with the right eye"—and here the Prince performed this pantomime—"and he winked with the left one, then I knew quite well that on that side there was a good glass of cognac."

Mr. F. C. Danvers, Superintendent of Records at the India Office, has just left for Lisbon to resume his work on the Portuguese Indian records.

General Constantine von Alvensleben, who has just died in Germany, at the age of 83, was one of the principal commanders in the Franco-German War. He was appointed Commanding General of the Third Army Corps. His Brandenburgers received their baptism of fire at Spicheren, but are remembered chiefly in connection with the 16th of August, 1870. It was on the day of Mars-le-Tour that they came unexpectedly upon the French, who greatly outnumbered them. For seven hours General von Alvensleben not only held his own but drove the enemy back a short distance, and by bringing every one of his regiments under fire kept the French in ignorance of his weakness. For this action he was greatly praised by Count von Moltke. In his history of the war the Field Marshal, who seldom praises or blames, says of Alvensleben's conduct at Mars-le-Tour: "This is one of the most brilliant feats of arms of the whole war." The General also distinguished himself in the campaign of the Loire, and his seven days' fighting on the march upon Le Mans. Shortly after the war he retired. The Emperor William lately decorated him with the Order of the Black Eagle as a mark of his appreciation.

An exciting tragedy, in which the actors were a doctor and an apothecary, happened in the Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. The doctor was accused about a year ago of paying too much attention to the wife of the pharmaceutical practitioner, and a lawsuit was the result. The affair was considered to be at an end after the doctor had paid the penalty of his conduct by two months' imprisonment. The chemist, however, was walking along the Avenue mentioned when he met his wife and her medical friend arm-in-arm. Furious with passion, he lunged at the doctor with the steel of his sword-stick, and hurt his rival in the chest, inflicting a serious wound. The doctor ran for his life, pursued by his aggressor, and fell down after he had gone a few hundred yards. The apothecary was in the meantime tripped up by some spectators of the scene, who held him until the arrival of some constables. When interrogated at the Palais Royal police-station the chemist gave a common excuse with Frenchmen who commit violent assaults—that he "saw red." This was not considered a sufficient reason to release him from the Depot while a charge was made out against him of having broken the public peace.

Although the designs for a new ironclad destroyer are under consideration by the Naval Committed of the United States House of Representatives at Washington, there is not much chance of that august body suggesting that any money should be spent on her construction. The vessel is to be 260 feet in length by 40 feet in breadth and 16 feet draught, giving a displacement of 2,400 tons, with a speed of 20 knots per hour. But her characteristic feature is a sub-marine gun to be carried at the bow below the water-line. It is proposed that an hydraulic buffer shall project from the bows, and will be so adjusted that it will stop the destroyer at a distance of eight feet from the enemy's ship. At this short range the buffer will autumatically discharge the sub-marine gun directly at the hull of the opposing ship, and will lodge within it a shell carrying a bursting charge of 450lb. of powder. It is a splendid notion, and we seem to remember something very like it having been proposed before, but it would be as well to let the Americans do the experimenting while we profit by the results.

The report of the Oriental Telephone (limited) for the year ending December 31, states that the accounts show a credit balance of £8,918, which has been transferred to profit and loss; including £2,251 brought forward, a balance of £11,169 remains for disposal. The directors propose to add £3,000 to reserve fund, which will then stand at £10,000, and to pay a dividend of 2½ per cent., tax free, on the total paid-up capital, carrying forward £1,957. A large portion of the earnings are, it is stated, in silver currency; and, owing to the low exchanges which have lately been ruling, the profit of the year was somewhat diminished. Proceedings were taken by a holder of vendors shares to restrain the directors from distributing the profits in the manner indicated in the last annual report and accounts. The court having upheld the action of the directors, the distribution for the past year will be made in the same manner, the 2½ per cent. on the entire paid-up capital being equivalent to £3 12s. 2d. per cent. on each ordinary share of 11s. paid, issued prior to Feb. 4, 1886.

MR. GOSCHEN'S BUDGET STATEMENT.

In Committee of Ways and Means, and before a House for some time little more than half full, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 11th ultimo made the financial statement for the year. He said the total estimated expenditure of the past financial year was £90,264,000, while the actual expenditure was £89,928,000, showing a saving of £336,000. The total revenue he stated at £90,995,000, or £565,000, more than the Budget estimate. The principal increase had been in the receipts from tobacco, which was 4½ per cent., instead of the estimated 2 per cent. On tea, likewise, there was an increase of 4½ per cent. as compared with last year. In foreign spirits, however, there was a decline, in consequence of the high price of potatoes that followed on the famine in Russia. Passing to the Excise, he showed that there had been an increase on British spirits as compared with the estimate; and the total receipts from foreign and British spirits taken together amounted to £20,121,000 or £476,000 more than the Budget estimate. On beer, however, there was a falling off of £121,000, but the death duties were £689,000 in excess of the estimate. Commenting on the remarkable closeness with which the estimates of the "mighty income-tax," which constitutes so large a proportion of our revenue, and other branches of the revenue had been framed, he paid a tribute to the valuable service of Sir Algernon West, who had resigned his office of chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, had rendered to successive Governments. He hoped last year to obtain £13,750,000 from the income-tax, whereas it actually yielded £13,810,000. Altogether the revenue exceeded the expenditure by £1,067,000. During the past year £1,740,000 had been borrowed under the provisions of the Imperial and Naval Defence Acts, and for the present year it was probable that the following amounts would be borrowed:—For naval defence, £900,000; for ports and coaling stations, £320,000; and for barracks, £350,000; making a total of £1,870,000. In this connection he pointed out that the Suez Canal shares form a substantial asset, as they yield an annual revenue of £625,000 at present, and if this rate is maintained the value of our shares will, on July 1, 1894, be no less than £19,000,000. Adverting next to what he described as the driest part of the Budget statement, with regard to the conversion and reduction of debt, he went in minute detail into the figures, which proved that out of the taxation of the country £7,400,000 was devoted, in 1891-2, to the reduction of debt, and that the floating debt in the hands of the public is larger by only £3,248,000 than it was five years ago. Before closing his observations on the subject of the National Debt, Mr. Goschen announced to the Committee that he had concluded with the Bank of England in respect to its remuneration and the interest of its book debt of £11,000,000, an arrangement by which a saving of about £50,000 per annum will accrue to the public. The contributions to local finance were as follows during the past year:—Probate duty, £2,800,000; beer and spirit duties, £1,400,000; licences, £3,390,000; and Exchequer contribution to Ireland, £40,000; making a total relief of £7,630,000. Approaching the finance of the coming year the right hon. gentleman dealt in the first place with the prospective expenditure observing that the total sum required for the Supply and Consolidated Fund Services was £90,253,000; and in proceeding to analyse the items he referred to the increase, under Civil Service, of £1,477,000 for free education, but explained that this year he should only have to provide an increase of £577,000 on that account, because he was now relieved from the two items of barracks and gold coinage, which amounted last year to £900,000. There were several other heads under which increased provision had to be made—viz., miscellaneous Consolidated Fund services, £18,000 Army and Navy, £111,000; miscellaneous Civil services, £61,000; Customs and Inland Revenue, £25,000; and postal services, £611,000, bringing up the total to £1,636,000. On the other hand, he had less to provide in respect of the following items:—Irish railways, £355,000; census expenses, £13,000; pleuro-pneumonia, £70,000; Scotch and Irish reliefworks, £85,000; and under sundry heads, £32,000; so that there was a net increase of £914,000. In considering what estimates he was justified in laying before the Committee, he put the coffee group at £30,000, or £31,000 less than last year; dried fruits £350,000, or £3,000 more than last year; foreign spirits, £4,350,000, or £78,000 less than last year; tea, £3,470,000, or £46,000 more than last year; tobacco, £10,065,000, or £113,000 over last year; beer, £9,400,000, or £59,000 less than last year; British spirits, £15,700,000, or £393,000 less than last year; small items under Excise, viz.,—chicory and coffee, labels, railway duty, and licences, £552,000, being 28,000 less than last year; the total of Excise being £25,452,000, or less by £231,000 than last year. The death duties he estimated at £3,160,000, or £79,000 less than last year; stamps at £5,400,000, or £101,000 less than last year. The total of stamps, including the death duties, left him £180,000 to the bad. The house-tax and land-tax he put at £2,450,000, being a decline of £32,000 from last year; and the income-tax at £13,400,000, being £470,000 less than last year. He now sets the total of the Inland Revenue at £54,862,000, the non-tax revenue at £15,715,000, and adding proceeds of taxes £74,762,000. Thus he arrived at a total revenue of £90,477,000, his expenditure being £90,253,000; and he was accordingly left with a margin of £224,000. In these circumstances he was unable to offer the tax-payer the remission of any tax, and could not venture on serious reform. He proposed, however, to effect certain reductions, as from September 30, in the renewal fees on patents, which would answer £25,000 this year, and £50,000 per annum ultimately; and, in deference to the wishes of the trade, he proposed to equalise the duty upon all sparkling wines by charging 2s. per gallon all round, instead of 2s. 6d. and 1s. per gallon respectively, on wines above or below 30s. value. He intimated also that if the fiscal concessions granted to this country by Spain, in 1886, should be withdrawn the rearrangement of the Wine Duties then made in favour of Spanish wines might have to be reconsidered.

Mr. Gladstone deprecated discussion on the Budget until the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill should be before the House, and expressed his cordial concurrence in the tribute which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had paid to the public services of Sir Algernon West. After some conversation the resolution with regard to the duty on sparkling wines was agreed to, and progress was reported.

In Committee on the Small Agricultural Holdings Bill, an amendment in Clause I. moved by Mr. Channing, relating to the hiring of land, was discussed at considerable length, being ultimately negatived by 152 to 72.

The House went into Committee *pro forma* on the Indian Councils Act (1851) Amendment Bill.

OPINIONS ON THE BUDGET.

The *Times* thinks that in a year when trade has been stagnant, profits declining, and the labour market disturbed, it is a matter of no small satisfaction to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he should be able to estimate in his Budget statement for a narrow, but sufficient surplus of £224,000. In these unpromising times it is a good deal to be thankful for that the necessity of imposing fresh taxation has been escaped. Two small improvements which Mr. Goschen intends to carry out—the reduction of the fees payable on patents and the re-adjustment of the duties on sparkling wines—will be generally welcomed. The new arrangement with the Bank of England, under which the State profits by its improved credit and a saving of £50,000 will be effected, is a proof that Mr. Goschen does not disdain small gains. Another curious bit of evidence of the same kind in his statement that £200,000 a year will be gained by restrictions on the process of "grogging" spirit casks, or extracting the alcohol absorbed by the wood, on which no duty has been paid.

The *Standard* argues that one thing is encouraging in the aspect of Budget affairs, and that is the striking way in which the nation is able to recoup the Exchequer for judicious remissions of duties. Obviously, the reduction in the duty upon tobacco has been a paying business. So has that on tea. Fifty years ago the consumption of tea per head was under 20oz. per annum, now it is nearly 90oz. It is notable, too, how accurately their yield can be gauged, and Mr. Goschen did no more than justice to the Revenue Departments in the tribute he paid to Sir Algernon West. Under his chairmanship the collection of the taxes has been elevated almost to the position of an exact science. Equally remarkable is the way in which the expenditure can be forecast by the Treasury, which was only £137,000 out of a three years' total of £244,000,000.

The *Daily News* in its leader considers that Mr. Goschen's speech was long, and for the most part very dull. The prophets of the Disunionist Alliance have been announcing with their usual sagacity that the Government would dissolve on a popular Budget. Unless the Dissolution be postponed till after Easter, 1893, the General Election will be held on the most trivial, peddling, and futile of all Mr. Goschen's annual schemes. Elsewhere in the same issue the *Daily News* declares that "Mr Goschen's financial scheme is generally accepted in the House of Commons as a Dissolution Budget. Right hon. gentlemen on 'the other side of the table,' to whom the Chancellor of the Exchequer alluded as possible successors, regard with some apprehension the potential duty of dealing with Estimates not likely to be realised either in respect of revenue or expenditure."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CATHOLIC MILITARY CHAPLAIN AT ROORKEE.

In the House of Commons, on April 8, Mr. Sexton asked whether the Catholic military chaplain at Roorkee, Bengal, had been withdrawn from that station after the Catholic soldiers there and their co-religionists had erected a church by subscription; and, if so, whether the case would be reconsidered. Baron H. De Worms, answering for Mr. Curzon, said the Secretary of State had no information on the subject but an inquiry would be addressed to the Government of India.

SALE OF INTOXICANTS IN INDIA.

On Monday, April 11, in answer to Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Curzon said the Secretary of State had seen the statement taken from the published *Abkari* report for 1889-90, to the effect that the revenue from native intoxicants in Bombay had increased from Rs. 38,82,966 as the average of five years ending 1881-82 to Rs. 75,19,911 for the years ending 1889-90. The consumption in the Presidency could not be stated as a whole for the earlier period, when the farming system under which the statistics were not ascertained, prevailed in some districts. TTe Secretary of State did not think it necessary to draw the attention of the Bombay Government to the resolution passed by the House of Commons in March, 1889, against giving undue facilities for the sale of drink in India. In Bombay city, of which they had full statistics for the last ten years, the duty on mowra spirit was raised from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1¾ in 1876, to Rs. 2¼ in 1878, to Rs. 2¾ in 1886, and to Rs. 3 in 1889, at which rate it stands at present. The consumption in 1881-82, with a population of 773,000, was 639,975 gallons; in 1890-91, with a population of 804,000, it was 564,190 gallons. The Bengal revenue from drugs in 1890-91 was not £240,000, but Rx. 236,000. The reports of lunatic asylums attributed some 25 per cent. of the cases treated to the abuse of ganja. A report on the subject of the consumption of narcotic drugs other than opium had been called for, and had been promised by the Government of India. Until it was received, the Secretary of State did not propose to take any action.

TELEGRAPH RATES TO INDIA.

Sir J. Fergusson, replying to Mr. Henniker Heaton, said: The lately reduced telegraph rates to Australia and Tasmania may be said to be about 4s. a word. To Queensland and new Zealand they remain at about 10s. To India the charge is 4s. The reduction was brought about by the Governments concerned and the Eastern and Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies agreeing to bear jointly any loss that it might entail. Her Majesty's Government were not parties to the agreement, and we are not aware what the consequent loss has been. I have not any intention of proposing a similar reduction and guarantee in regard to India, and I have reason to believe that the conditions of commercial life in India would not produce any increase of business commensurate to, or approach ing, the loss of revenue, which would be the result.

THE DISTURBANCES IN PAHANG.

In answer to Mr. G. O. Morgan, Baron H. De Worms said: On Saturday the Secretary of State telegraphed to the Straits Settlements for full particulars as to the late event in Pahang. He telegraphed to Singapore, and meanwhile a telegram was received yesterday from the Governor, who was at Penang, in the following words:—Two Englishmen, employés of timber company—Harris and Stoward—separately murdered at Pahang by petty chief near Pekan. No reason to think that murder was connected with other disturbances." This morning a telegram was received from the Colonial Secretary at Singapore, in answer to the Secretary of State's inquiry. It is dated yesterday, and runs as follows:—"April 3.—British authorities Pekan warned that Panglima Muda, River Jempul, intended mischief. Threat verified by murder Stewart, Harris, employes of Exploration Company, at work in forest. April 6.—Magistrate of Pekan in expectation of attack; all safe up to April 9. Her Majesty's ship Hyacinth proceeds immediately to Pahang. Disquieting reports from Raub. Possibility of hostilities there and Lepis. Kodyers in safety with Sultan up-country. April 6.—Officers' families arrived at Singapore." I may add that, Raub, one of the mining centres in Pahang, is in telegraphic communication with the colony.

CAPTAIN BUTCHER AND MANIPUR.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary for India whether Captain G. H. Butcher, whom the Indian military authorities had removed from the army on account of his conduct during the recent deplorable events at Manipur, asked for a court-martial; and, if so, why it was refused? Mr. Curzon: On the receipt of the report of the court of inquiry which sat at Manipur to investigate the circumstances of the disaster, Captain Butcher was furnished with the passages from the report dealing with his conduct, and was requested to submit explanations. It was on those explanations that the Commander-in-Chief in India recommended Captain Butcher's removal from the service, which was carried out by the Secretary of State. Under the Queen's regulations, no officer is entitled to a court-martial, and neither the military authorities in India nor the Secretary of State saw anything in the case to justify them in granting Captain Butcher's request for one.

THE DROUGHT IN INDIA.

Mr. Macneill asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Secretary for India had been directed to a letter appearing in the *Echo* of April 6, signed by Sir A. Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I., that the prospects in the part of India now subject to drought seem quite as bad as in 1877, when four millions of people perished, and that, except in the Punjab, where some real grappling with irrigation is now evident, not one single thing has been done since the last famine to provide against another; whether it was a fact, as stated in Sir A. Cotton's letter, that the districts of Godavery, Kistna, and Tanjore had been effectually provided with water, and that in these districts there was sufficient food for the sustenance of the inhabitants and for the export of provision which saved millions of lives in the adjacent districts; and whether an inquiry would be made into Sir A. Cotton's charge? Mr. Curzon said: The Secretary of State has seen Sir A. Cotton's statements. There is no ground for fearing that the distress in South India this year is as severe or as widely extended as at the same season in 1877. Then there were 783,000 persons receiving relief in Madras and Mysore; now the corresponding total is 39,500. The latest information received during the present week from the Governor of Madras does not justify any fresh alarm. As regards the allegation that, "except in the Punjab, not one single thing has been done since the last famine to provide against another," the capital expenditure on irrigation works since 1877 has amounted to Rx. 12,385,000; while, in addition to continued expenditure upon existing works, the following new irrigation works have been commenced since 1877:—North-West Provinces.—Betwa Canal. Madras.—Sangam Anicut, Barur Tank, Rushikalya Canal, Periyar Canal. Scinde.—Deset Canal, Unharwah Canal. The facts stated in the second part of the question were, broadly speaking, true of the situation in 1877, and not to the present scarcity, to which they refer. In view of the facts which I have mentioned, the Secretary of State sees no reason to inquire into Sir A. Cotton's allegations.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

On the 12th ult. Mr. Keay asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he could engage that the Indian Councils Bill would not be taken before the 28th inst., in order that members interested in it might be able to be present. Mr. Balfour: No; I am afraid that I cannot enter into any engagement of the kind referred to in the question of the hon. members, because I hope to be able to take the Indian Councils Bill on Monday week, it not being, in my judgment, a contentious measure.

CAPTURE OF TAMBI.

The War Office has received the following telegram from Col. Ellis to the Secretary of State for War, dated Sierra Leone, April 12, 6 10 p.m.:—"Tambi taken by assault and destroyed on April 7. Two companies 1st West India Regiment stormed South Gate: Frontier Police and one company 1st West India Regiment North Gate; chief resistance at South Gate. Our casualties: One sergeant, Royal Engineers, two sergeants and six men, 1st West India Regiment, wounded, two of the latter mortally. No casualties North Gate." Maj. Browne, D.A.G., at Head-quarters, who was severely wounded while commanding the recent unsuccessful attack at Tambi, in West Africa, has, after reporting himself at the War Office, been granted leave of absence, and has gone to Teigen mouth for the benefit of his health.

A Reuter telegram from Freetown, on the West Coast of Africa, says that the Chief Karimoo, whose stronghold Tambi had been, captured by a British force, is believed to be in the country within the French sphere. Simultaneously with the news of the British success at Tambi comes the intelligence of a serious French reverse at Kairaiwane. Messengers from Samadu report that four French officers and eighty-one native soldiers have been taken prisoners.

If you want anything in the line of Patent Medicines, Sick Room, Household and Personal Requisites, Fancy goods and articles for Presents, inquire at MADON, SONS and Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort. They sell all articles. Cheap, reliable and genuine.

LORD CROSS'S INDIA BILL.

Colonel Malleson writes to the *Times*:—

Sir,—It is only this moment that a copy of Lord Cross's Bill (India Councils Act, 1861, Amendment) has been placed in my hands.

As one who has devoted all the best years of his life to the study of the people of India, and who has spent 35 years amongst them, I may say I have read nothing more calculated to rouse against us the feelings of the warlike classes of that country than the provisions contained in the fourth paragraph of that Act as interpreted by Lord Kimberley, and that interpretation accepted with a light heart by Lord Cross.

That paragraph, as so interpreted, confers upon the Governor-General of India in Council the power to introduce into India the principle of election for seats in the several Councils of the supreme and subordinate Governments of India.

Now, the elective system is practically unknown to the people of India. It is hateful to the 60 millions of Mahomedans, to the Rajputs, the Jats, the Sikhs, and to all the races which in times past have governed India. It is acceptable only to those effiminate Bengalis who in the older times were "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the Mahomedan conquerors, and whose presence in high places in the present day is abhorrent to the manly races who people the northern, central, and south-western parts of India. There is no act so calculated to insure a general rising of the warlike classes in India than the bestowing upon their former slaves, by the introduction of the principle of election, the power to govern the country. What they are has been testified to by Lord Macaulay; is known to every one who has served in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces; and has recently been stated to the House by Mr. Maclean in his speech on the introduction of Lord Cross's Bill.

In my smaller history of the Indian Mutiny of 1857 (Seeley's) I have shown how that Mutiny was caused by the endeavour to force Western civilization upon an Oriental people. The same principle has been at work ever since the Crown assumed the direct government of India. Because our civilization has brought us many blessings, it is argued, it must be equally beneficial to an Oriental people who possess an older civilization, springing from different ideas, and which has evolved a system the opposite, in many respects, to our own. That Oriental civilization has engendered, amongst many other convictions, a great reverence for old customs, a hatred of innovation. Yet the Parliament of the United Kingdom is for ever longing to abolish those ancient customs and to introduce their own Western ideas. It does not realize that a system which suits a Western people may not be relished by an Oriental nation. Hence continual frictions; hence differences which stir up the hearts of races which will endure much, but which are very sensitive on all that affects their traditions. The recent tamperiag with the marriage law of the Hindus has already aroused suspicion. The present endeavour to introduce into an Oriental community a system unknown to their ancestors, and hateful to all the component parts of it except the men who cannot wield the sword, will produce, if acted upon, a movement which will tend to sever the connection between England and her greatest dependency. The attempt to introduce the Western system, tried in the municipalities, has signally failed. If it be sanctioned for the seats in the governing councils it will not fail to engender a resentment so deep-seated, so overpowering, that it will, sooner or later, snap the tie that binds India to England. The fourth clause of Lord Cross's Bill places in the hands of the Governor-General for the time being the power to bring about this great calamity, and who can say that it will not be exercised?

The people of India are intensely loyal to the British Crown. But that loyalty is not proof against tampering with cherished convictions and time-honoured customs. They will respect us, they will welcome our sway so long, and so long only, as we respect institutions rooted in their natures, and refrain from forcing upon them reforms unsuited to their civilization. It is easy to understand why doctrinaires will not have it so; but that a Conservative Minister should strike the deadliest blow at the inner feelings of nearly three hundred millions of our fellow-subjects argues a very slender sense of responsibility.

MR. MACLEAN, M.P., AND THE BENGALEES.

A meeting of Indians of all nationalities—Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsees, Brahmins, Rajputs, and Christians—was held on April 8 at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, chiefly with the object of entering a formal protest against the statement made during the discussion on the motion for the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill in the House of Commons by Mr. Maclean, M.P., for Oldham. There was a numerous attendance, not confined to natives of the peninsula of Hindustan, quite two-thirds of the three or four hundred persons present being evidently of British parentage.—The Chairman said unless the Indian Councils Bill was considerably amended in its passage through Parliament great dissatisfaction would be felt throughout the whole of India. The bill did not even give effect to the declared intention of the Government. The people of India were thankful to England for having introduced Western education in their country; but, having done so, England ought not to wish to treat them as an ignorant race, incapable and unworthy to take a part in the government of India. The natives demanded a larger share of representation in the Indian Councils. Mr. Schwann had given notice of a number of useful amendments, and it was earnestly to be hoped that he would succeed in carrying them. But there was little hoped of being able to do so unless the House of Commons considered the bill in a more sympathetic and liberal spirit than it had done so far. With regard to the language used by Mr. Maclean, he desired to say that the insult contained in his words was utterly uncalled for. It was men like Mr. Maclean who would lose India to England. He remembered, when Mr. Maclean was the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, he was always showing his dislike to the natives in the columns of that journal. He was happy to think that the Macleans were not numerous in England, and that as a set-off against them they could point to men like Lord Ripon and Sir William Wedderburn. Mr. D. M Colah (Bombay, Parsee) moved: "That in the opinion of this meeting the Indian Councils Bills now before the House of Commons falls far short of the wants and wishes of the people of India, especially as it does not recognise open and free election, based even on a moderate franchise." This was seconded by Mr. C. R. Das (Bengal, a member of the Brahmo Somaj), supported by Mr. K. Ramchandra (Madras, Hindu), and unanimously adopted. Mr. Syed Hossein Imam (N.-W. Provinces, Mahommedan) next moved: "That this meeting emphatically condemns and strongly resents the insults uttered respecting the people of Bengal by Mr. Maclean, M.P., in the course of the discussion on the Indian Councils Bill in the House of Commons, and it declares that such language is not calculated to promote good-feeling between the two nations and further increase the stability of the British power in India." The resolution was seconded by Mr. H. S. Gour (Rajputana, Rajput), supported by Mr. A. Ghosh (Bengal, Christian), and adopted.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade have submitted to Lord Cross a memorandum containing a number of observations on the despatch of the Indian Government of Oct. 14 last, on the subject of the consumption of opium in India. The society protest against the statement in that despatch to the effect that the descriptions of opium dens given in a memorial presented by the society in 1890 are exaggerated and highly coloured. As to the denial given in the despatch that the opium habit is on the increase in India, the memorandum gives a number of extracts from official reports which seem to show that no sufficient grounds exist for such a denial. Special reference is made to the case of Burma. On the annexation of Upper Burma, a proclamation was published "to the effect that the Queen-Empress would never derive a revenue from the sale and use of opium in Upper Burma." Within a few months licensed opium shops were established. The society complain that these allegations, contained in their memorial of 1890, are passed over in silence by the Indian Government. The memorandum points to the "demoralisation, misery, and ruin" caused in Lower Burma by the consumption of the drug, and in evidence quotes at length the opinions of Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Charles Bernard, contained in official reports on the subject. The latter submitted to the Government of India a number of proposals for dealing with the matter, and the present Chief Commissioner has done similarly. Yet, say the society, notwithstanding the "unanimous opinion of respectable Burmans, and of official and non-official Europeans in the province," acknowledged by the Government of India, and that the partial measures previously adopted have proved ineffectual to stay the progress of the evil, the Governor-General in Council refuses to sanction the Chief Commissioner's proposal till he is satisfied (among other things) "that the evil to be removed is as great as you depict it."

LORD WANTAGE'S COM

NOTE WORTHY EVIDENCE.

The evidence taken before the committee ap[illegible] by the Secretary of State for War to inquire into terms and conditions of service in the army was issued on April 11. It forms a Blue Book of 570 pages, the inquiry having extended from May to November last year. Seventy-two witnesses were examined, including the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Redvers Buller, Sir R. Biddulph, officers of all branches of the service, and several non-commissioned officers and privates. The Duke of Connaught was examined as to service in India:—

He considered there are not enough hill stations, and that it is most necessary that men should not be sent to India until they are over twenty years of age. His experience of young battalions going out is that the sickness is enormous, as compared with battalions that have seasoned soldiers in them; and that in many cases the men are under twenty years of age. Practically, the home battalions are nurseries for the Indian service. In his opinion, the youth of the present recruits is a very serious drawback to the efficiency of the army; one-third of the men under his command being under twenty years of age. If these battalions were ordered on service to-morrow, he is certain that one-half of the men would not be allowed to go. They are not up to carrying their kit, and they are not fit to march in marching order. He thinks the Indian Army is as efficient as possible, except that the young men want acclimatising for a year or two, and that none of his battalions are at present up to their strength. The average period of service got from men now serving in India is five years. They could get eight or ten years out of many of the men, but he thinks it would be a mistake to keep them too long unless they were allowed to go home on furlough and then return. He would like to see the present term of service made more elastic, and would treat men the same as in the Guards. The Duke also spoke very strongly as to the unnecessary amount of sentry duty imposed on the Guards at Windsor and London, and told the committee of the efforts partly successful he had made to reduce the number of men employed on such duty. Opposition was experienced from the Home Office because they said that the withdrawal of the soldiers would necessitate employing more policemen.—The Duke of Cambridge expressed the opinion that we have not got an establishment high enough to do the military work now demanded of it

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

SATURDAY, April 8, was an ideal day for the University boat race, and the bright weather, combined with the probability of seeing a close struggle, had the effect of drawing an immense number of people to the river banks. If the state of the tide had admitted of the start being made at four or five o'clock instead of so soon after twelve, there would naturally have been a still bigger crowd, but the attendance was good enough to prove that, though it may not be so much talked about beforehand as it used to be, the race has lost little of its hold upon the public. Of betting there was understood to be considerably less than in most recent years. Such betting as there was seemed to indicate a very hard race, the longest odds offered on Cambridge, up to Friday night having been 12 to 10.

Twelve o'clock was the time fixed for the start, but the tide made slowly, and it was a quarter of an hour later before the crews were sent on their journey. Cambridge were the first to leave their boat-house, and as they paddled down to their starting point their style was certainly calculated to inspire confidence. They were far better together than in their early rows at Putney. Oxford followed them after a brief interval, and, with both crews quickly in position at their stakeboats, no time was lost in getting them away. Mr. Frank William—the famous Oxford oarsman of more than twenty years ago—who was umpire, started them by report of pistol. Oxford, it should be mentioned, won the toss, and chose the Middlesex station. Both crews dashed away at a very fast stroke Oxford rowing 40 in the first minute, and Cambridge 38 or 39. Judging from the spins with scratch eights, it was thought likely that Cambridge would lead in the early part of the race; but as a matter of fact they were never in front. Perhaps, however, they might have been for a little distance if they had had the advantage of being on the Middlesex side of the river. Let it be said at once, however, that the choice of stations did not affect the result. Oxford showed so marked a superiority both in pace and style that even if they had lost the toss they would still have won the race readily enough. The struggle had not been in progress a minute when it was seen that Oxford were leading, and at the Creek they were a quarter of a length in front. This lead they steadily increased, and off Walden's Wharf they were estimated from the Press boat to be quite three-quarters of a length to the good. No change in the relative positions could be noticed for some distance, but as the boats neared Hammersmith, Cambridge made a great effort. Elin quickened his stroke, and his men answered so well to his call that when Hammersmith Bridge was reached—time, 7 minutes and 23 seconds,—Oxford's lead had been reduced to a bare half length. Beyond the Bridge Cambridge sustained their spurt, but, try as they might, they could never get on even terms, and it was felt that before long their exertions must tell on them. The end came even sooner than might have been expected. Cambridge's spurt died away, and from about the top of Chiswick Eyot, Oxford shot ahead so rapidly that, barring accident, the race was seen to be over. At Thorneycroft's there was a long gap of daylight between the boats, and at Barnes Bridge—time, 15 minutes and 49 seconds,—Oxford were three lengths to the good. With the inside bend of the river in their favour beyond the Bridge they had nothing to fear, and, had they so chosen, they could certainly have won by four or five lengths. As it was, however, they slowed down on passing Mortlake Brewery, and as Cambridge made a last spurt at 37 to the minute, there were, according to the distance judged, only about two lengths and a quarter between the boats when the race ended. The time was 19 minutes and 21 seconds,—much fastest in which the race has ever been rowed. Indeed, the next best is slower by 14 seconds. Oxford fairly earned their triumph, their form being perfectly maintained from end to end of the race. The names and latest weights of the crews are as follows:—

OXFORD.	st. lb.
H. B. Cotton, Magdalen (bow)	9 12
2. J. A. Ford, Brasenose	11 11
3. W. A. Hewett, University	12 1
4 F. E. Robeson, Merton	13 7½
5. *V. Nickalls, Magdalen	13 1
6. *W. A. L. Fletcher, Christ Ch	13 7
7. *R. P. P. Rowe, Magdalen	11 13
C. M. Pitman, New (stroke)	11 13
*J. P. Heywood-Lonsdale, New (cox)	8 7
CAMBRIDGE.	st. lb.
*E. W. Lord, Trinity Hall (bow)	10 12
2 R. G. Neil, Jesus	11 10
3 *G. Francklyn, Third Trinity	12 3½
4 *E. T. Fison, Corpus	12 6½
5 *W. Landale, Trinity Hall	13 1
6 G. C. Kerr, First Trinity	12 5½
7 *C. T. Fogg-Elliott, Trinity Hall	11 8
*G. Elin, Third Trinity (stroke)	10 11
*J. V. Braddon, Trinity Hall (cox)	8 4

Of the forty-nine races that have taken place twenty-six have resulted in a victory for Oxford and twenty-two for the sister University, while one ended in a dead heat.

Professor Max Muller has once more received a telegram from the German Emperor, conveying his hearty congratulations to the Oxford crew on their victory. The telegram, which, with the exception of the concluding sentence, is in German, was as follows:—"By right of my old and never failing friendship for beautiful Oxford and her brave sons, I again beg you to be the interpreter of my heartiest congratulations to the crew on winning the Boat Race. So enthusiastic a lover of aquatic sports as I am must always rejoice when young men use and cultivate their strength in so rational a way." (Then in English)"It was well done from first to last—Wilhelm I. and R., Berlin."

The Oxford and Cambridge athletic sports attracted a large assemblage to the Queen's Club Grounds, on April 8. Some capital performances were witnessed, and the Light Blues won the odd event. Fry's leap of 23 feet and 5 inches, in the long jump, is stated to be "a record." Since the commencement of the sports, Cambridge have won 134 firsts, as against 127 credited to Oxford. The winners were as follows:—

High jump—H. Le Fleming, Clare, Cambridge, 5ft. 9¼ in.

100 Yards Race—A. Ramspotham, Exeter, Oxford. Time, 10 2-5 sec.

One Mile Race—W. E. Lutyens, Sydney, Cambridge. Time, 4 min. 24 3-5 sec.

Putting the Weight (16 lb.)—C. A. White, New, Oxford. 36 ft. 2¼in.

120 Yards Hurdle Race (10 flights)—H. Le Fleming, Clare, Cambridge. Time, 16 2-5 sec.

Quarter Mile Race—C. J. B. Monypenny, Jesus Cambridge. Time(which forms a record for the sports) 49 4-5 sec.

Long Jump—C. A. Fry, Wadham, Oxford, 23ft and 5 in Throwing the Hammer—H. A. Cooper, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 96 ft and 4 in.

Three Miles—B. C. Allen, Corpus, Oxford, Time, 15 min and 13 4-5 sec.

The annual chess match between Oxford and Cambridge was played, on April 8, at the rooms of the British Chess Club. The Oxford representatives were Messrs. G. Madgavkar, R. G. Lynam, F. Jelly, A. B. Hinds, G. Heginbotham, P. L. Osborn, and P. W. Sergeant. The following represented Cambridge:—Messrs. H. E. Atkins, H. S. Bullock, F. G. Scovell, E. Young, W. C. Sandford, E. B. James, and J. H. Percival. Mr. L. Hoffer, the secretary of the British Chess Club, acted as adjudicator, and in the result Cambridge was victorious by 5½ games to 1½ games. The winners for Cambridge were Atkins, Sandford, James, and Percival. The Oxford players only succeeded in drawing three games, counting, as above, 1½ games. This was the twentieth competition between the Universities. Cambridge has won thirteen times and Oxford six, the 1883 match ending in a tie.

WHILST out for a ride in Culcutta, Miss R. Swift, of the Stanley Opera Company, met with a severe accident which nearly proved a fatal one. This young lady hired a saddle horse from Dr. Lauter, of Dhurrumtolla, and left her residence, No 9, Municipal Office Street, about 5-30 P.M., on Tuesday evening, but the horse became restive and bolted. It ran madly till near the walls of Government House, when it as suddenly turned round and came tearing back. On reaching the corner of Municipal Office Street and Chowringhee the animal dashed into the hind wheels of a carriage occupied by a Baboo: the unfortunate young lady was thrown violently against the carriage and sustained rather severe injuries. She has a rather severe cut under her chin, while some of her teeth were knocked out and a good many more loosened. The Baboo, who was in the carriage, stated that his carriage was going gently along, when the animal on which the young lady was charged into the hind wheels of his gharry at top speed with the result that the young lady was thrown off against the conveyance. Although five doctors were sent for not one could be found, all of them being, no doubt, out for a drive. The lady was ultimately picked up by some of her friends and conveyed to her residence.

LATER details of the recent explosion at Okhta, St. Petersburg, show that the adjoining building, in which was stored four million pounds of pyroxiline, was in imminent danger, and was only saved by the heroism of the officer and three hundred men who are stationed there. The first picked the blazing beams and *debris* off the roof, and then deluged the whole with water, after which they conveyed the explosive to a place of safety in sacks.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING IN AMERICA.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING in the *Times*, of April 13, has an article entitled "In Sight of Monadnock," which contains some striking bits of description. A few passages are extracted.

A SLEIGH RIDE BY MOONLIGHT.

Thirty below freezing! It was inconceivable till one stepped out into it at midnight, and the first shock of that clear still air took away the breath as a plunge into sea-water does. A wagon sitting on a woolpack was our host in his sleigh, and he wrapped us in hairy goatskin coats, caps that came down over the ears, buffalo robes and blankets, and yet more buffalo robes, till we, too, looked like walruses and moved almost as gracefully. The night was as keen at the edge of a newly-ground sword; breath froze on the coat-lappels in snow; the nose became without sensation; and the eyes wept bitterly because the horses were in a hurry to get home; and whirling through air at zero brings tears. But for the jingle of the sleigh-bells the ride might have taken place in a dream, for there was no sound of hoofs upon the snow, the runners sighed a little now and again as they glided over an inequality, and all the wheeled hills round about were dumb as death. Only the Connecticut River kept up its heart and a lane of black water through the packed ice; we could hear the stream worrying round the heels of its small bergs. Elsewhere there was nothing but snow under the moon—snow drifted to the level of the stone fences, or curling over their tops in a lip of frosted silver; snow banked high on either side of the road, or lying heavy on the pines and the hemlocks in the woods, where the air seemed, by comparison, as warm as a conservatory. It was beautiful beyond expression—nature's boldest sketch in black and white, done with a Japanese disregard of perspective, and daringly altered from time to time by the restless pencils of the moon.

THE LONG, UNHURRIED DRAWL OF VERMONT.

In the morning the other side of the picture was revealed in the colours of the sunlight. There was never a cloud in the sky that rested on the snow line of the horizon as a sapphire on white velvet. Hills of pure white, or speckled and furred with woods, rose up above the solid white levels of the fields, and the sun rioted over their embroideries till the eyes ached. Through this magnificence, and thinking nothing of it, a wood sledge, drawn by two shaggy red steers, the unbarked logs diamond dusted with snow, shouldered down the road in a cloud of frosty breath. The driver, with red mittens on his hands, felt over stockings that came up to his knees, and, perhaps, a silvery grey coon skin coat on his back, walks besides crying Gee haw, even as is written in the American stories. And the speech of the driver explains many things in regard to the dialect story, which at its best is an infliction to many. Now that I have heard the long, unhurried drawl of Vermont, my wonder is, not that the New England tales should be printed in what, for the sake of argument, we will call English and its type, but rather that they should not have appeared in Swedish or Russian. Our alphabet is too limited. This part of the country belongs by laws unknown to the United States, but which obtain all the world over, to the New England story and the ladies who write it.

WORK ON A NEW ENGLAND FARM.

Winter life on a farm does not mean the comparative idleness that is so much written of. Each hour seems to have its sixty minutes of work; for the cattle are housed and eat eternally; the colts must be turned out for their drink, and the ice broken for them, if necessary; then ice must be stored for summer use, and then the real work of hauling logs for firewood begins. New England depends for its fuel on the woods. The trees are "blazed in the autumn just before the fall of the leaf, felled later, cut into fourfoot lengths, and as soon as the friendly snow makes sledging possible, drawn down to the wood-house. Afterwards the needs of the farm can be attended to, and a farm is never at rest. A little later will come maple sugar time, when the stately maples are tapped as the sap begins to stir, and be-ringed with absurd little buckets to cow being milked into a thimble gives some idea of the disproportion), which are emptied into cauldrons. Afterwards (this is in the time of the "sugaring off parties" you pour the boiled syrup into tins full of fresh snow, where it hardens, and you pretend to help and eat, and become very sticky and make love, boys and girls together. Even the introduction of patent sugar evaporators has not spoiled the love-making.

AN EXPERIMENT ON SNOW-SHOES.

A quiet, slow-spoken man of the West, who came across the drifts on snow-shoes, refrained from laughing when I borrowed his footgear and tried to walk. The gigantic lawn-tennis bats strung with hide are not easy to manœuvre. If you forget to keep the long heels down and trailing in the snow you turn over and become as a man who falls into deep water with a life-belt tied to his ankles. If you lose your balance, do not attempt to recover it, but strop, "Signifies an old Blue. half-sailing, over as large an area as possible. When you have mastered the wolf-step, can slide one shoe above the other deftly, that is to say, the sensation of paddling over a 10 feet deep drift and taking short cuts by buried fences is worth the ankle-ache.

"AND THAT'S MONADNOCK."

Beyond the very furthest range where the pines turned to a faint blue haze against the white one solitary peak—a real mountain and not a hill—showed like a gigantic thumbnail pointing heaven ward. "And that's Monadnock," said the man from the West, "all the hills have Indian names. You'll t Wantastigat on your right coming out of town." You know how it sometimes happens that a word shuttles in and out of many years, waking all sorts of incongruous associations. I had met Monadnock on paper in a shameless parody of Emerson's style, before ever style or verse had interest for me. But the word stuck because of a rhyme in which someone was

crowned co-eval
With Monadnocks crest
And my wings extended
Touch the East and West.

Later the same word, pursued on the same principle as that blessed one Mesopotamia, led me to and through Emerson, up to his poem on the peak itself—the wise old giant busy with his spring when who makes us sane, and sober, and free from little things if we trust him. So Monadnock came to mean everything that was helpful, healing, and full, of quiet, and when I saw him half across New Hampshire he did not fall.

TRACKS IN THE SNOW.—THE PATH OF CAIN.

Next day all the idleness and trifling were drowned in a snowstorm that filled the hollows of the hills with whirling blue mist, bowed the branches in the wood till you ducked, but were powdered all the same when you drove through, and wiped out sleighing track. Mother Nature is beautifully tidy if you leave her alone. She rounded off every angle, broke down every scarp, and tucked the white bedclothes, till not a wrinkle remained, up to the chins of the spruces and the hemlocks that would not go to sleep. "Now," said the man of the West, as we were driving to the station, and, alas! to New York, "all my snow-shoe tracks are gone; but when that snow melts, a week hence or a month hence, they'll all come up again and shine the whitest I've been." A curious idea, is it not? Imagine a murder committed in the lonely woods, a snowstorm that covers the tracks of the flying man before the avenger of blood has buried the body, and then, a week later, the withdrawal of the traitorous snow, revealing step by step the path Cain took—the six-inch deep trail of his snow-shoes—each step a dark disc on the white till the very end.

ENGLAND. RUSSIA, AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE *Globe* of April 12 says:—The very plain speaking about Russian designs in which Abdurrah man Khan has just been indulging carries more meaning, we suspect, than appears on the surface. There was no immediate occasion for the Ameer to warn his subjects that wherever the Czar proceeds to the invasion of Hindostan his legions will march through Afghanistan. The Afghans made their account with that probability several years ago; it has been constantly before their minds since the Maruchak massacre. But some of the tribal chiefs are said to consider that the enterprise would be likely to redound to the profit of their country. There would be a good deal of plunder to be picked up whether the one side or the other prevailed, while the collision could not fail to place a higher value on Afghan friendship. As the Ameer is quite acquainted with the prevalence of these ideas, it may be that one aim of his State paper is to make his subjects understand how difficult it might be to get rid of their friends from the north if once quartered on the main roads to India. We imagine, however, that the chief purpose of this remarkable utterance lies in an altogether different direction. For a considerable time, a somewhat prickly question has been in issue between the Ameer and the Indian Government. He claims to be treated in all things diplomatic as an independent Sovreign, like the Shah; a status which would, of course, bring him into direct touch with the Foreign Office. In that case the Indian Government would be, as it were, shoved aside and be reduced to passivity while Loudon and Cabul managed matters in their own way. It need scarcely be said that Lord Lansdowne and his advisers entered a most emphatic non possumus to this cool proposal from a monarch who draws £120,000 per annum out of the Indian Treasury. At this refusal the Ameer took umbrage, refused to meet the Viceroy, and proposed to pay a visit to England for a personal conversation with the Empress. We are inclined, therefore, to attribute his present effusive outburst of loyalty to a hope that, by playing to the gallery in England in that way, he may win over British opinion, as opposed to Anglo-Indian opinion, to his side.

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF INDIA.

MR. H. M. HYNDMAN writes to the *Times*:—It may be quite right of Mr. W. S. Caine and his associates to repudiate all responsibility for Mr. A. O. Hume's vehement and, perhaps, injudicious appeal to the Indian Congress. But surely, in view of the dangerous economic situation in India, anything may be welcomed which calls attention to this neglected subject. Mr. Hume is an ex-official who has had, I believe, very good opportunities of judging as to the mischief which is being done in our territory. Is it surprising that, in sheer despair at the prevailing apathy on the question in England, he should resort to extreme measures? For my part, having devoted much time to the study of the matter, I feel glad that Mr. Hume's circular should bid fair to stir up discussion on the terrible dangers which lie ahead of us in India.

Thirteen years ago or more, Sir, I was allowed in your columns, in the *Nineteenth Century*, and elsewhere to point out that India is far too poor a country to be able to stand such a drain of produce to England without any commercial return as was then going on. The late Sir James Caird, who was sent out as Special Famine Commissioner, in the main, confirmed my contentions, and predicted a "catastrophe" if the economic conditions of India remained unchanged. I may, perhaps, be permitted to give two or three extracts from his report to the Secretary of State for India, dated October, 31, 1879:—"The produce of the country on an average of years," says Sir James, "is barely sufficient to maintain the present population and makes a saving for occasional famine. . . . Scarcity deepening into famine is thus becoming of more frequent occurrence." Again, "There are more people to feed every year from land which in many parts of India is undergoing gradual deterioration." Once more, "An exhausting agriculture and an increasing population must come to a deadlock. No reduction of the assessment can be more than a postponement of the inevitable catastrophe."

In the twelve-years-and-a-half which have passed since those passages were written the population has increased by 30,000,000 in British territory, while the deterioration of the land under cultivation has been in no wise checked, and the drain of produce to Great Britain without return has largely increased. With scarcity depending into famine at the present time in more than one province, with drawings on India for the present year on account of the Home Government of India alone for not less than 18,000,000 with the rupee below 1s. 4d instead of at 2s., it is difficult to admit that any language can be too strong to describe the gravity of the situation. For, in addition to the drawings of the Home Government for interest, pensions, administration, material, depot charges, &c., the private drawings have to be taken into consideration—the whole involving an economic drain upon India unprecedented in history. India cannot continue to remit it without, as I venture to predict, helpless ruin to the population under our rule.

It will shortly be impossible for the Government of India to meet the Indian Council Drafts, which represent this home drain, without involving the country in a tremendous deficit, no matter what efforts may be made to conceal it. Your correspondent, Sir, in Calcutta, suggests that a gold loan should be at once raised here, in London, to the amount of 7,000,000*l.* or 8,000,000*l.* in order to meet and tide over the difficulty. But this is the miserable old system of borrowing to evade facing the facts. Such a loan means that the drain from India to England will be increased in perpetuity 240,000*l.* to 280,000*l.* a year, still without any commercial return. What probability is there that the price of silver will rise in the future, so long as the Secretary of State throws upon the market 18,000,000*l.* of Council Bills every year? What reason is there to suppose that we should not be obliged to resort, next year, to a similar loan of 7,000,000*l.* or 8,000,000*l.*, if the same policy be pursued?

Let us suppose that we are dealing with any other country, not directly under our rule and for whose well-being we are not responsible. Should we not recognise at once that a drain of 18,000,000*l.* for State purposes alone, representing to India a drawing of many millions more—and a general disparity between imports and exports, properly calculated, of more than twice that 18,000,000*l.*—should we not recognise, I ask, in the case of any other country that a withdrawal of wealth on such a vast scale could not continue without bringing about the catastrophe which the late Sir James Caird saw looming ahead and Mr. A. O. Hume now declares is close at hand?

Sir, these economic and commercial facts translated into plain English mean ever-increasing misery and starvation for tens-of-millions of people, for whose welfare we, Englishmen, are responsible. I do hope that, even with a general election in prospect, this serious subject may be adequately considered and debated, as well in your columns as in the House of Commons. We have no right to turn our heads the other way and shirk the discussion of this matter. Since 1858 the mass of the English people have been directly responsible for the government of India. Let us not any longer close our eyes to the fact that so poor a territory cannot support such a terrible drain of wealth as we yearly make upon it for the benefit of Englishmen at home. Even from the most selfish point of view it is highly dangerous to drift into an economic catastrophe by refusing to admit economic truth.

THE LATEST INDIA OFFICE REPORT.

THE latest India Office report is (the "Daily News" says) in praise of chestnuts—of the edible, not of the anecdotic kind. Her Britannic Majesty's Consuls in Italy and in Spain show the several uses of the fruit in those countries, as an article of food, and of the tree, as timber for building and other important purposes. Sir George Birdwood prepares the way for their reports by a learned introduction, in which he tracks the chestnut through half the plantations and as many of the literatures of the ancient world. He is of opinion that Virgil's castanea molles of the first Eclogue are not to be rendered "soft" chestnuts, but rather "boiled" ones. "The chestnuts my Amaryllis loved" were, in fact, goodies of this sort. To this day they make the most of them in Virgil's Italy. In Tuscany, and many other parts, the nuts are ground into flour after a month's drying before a slow fire. Hence the farina dolce of the poorest peasants in the mountains, who just manage to keep body and soul together on this not very nutritious food when wheat or maize is not to be had. They work it up into thick porridge (polenta), or into soup or cakes, and get it down with the help of a little cheese, stockfish, or pickled herring. In Piedmont the fruit is regarded as not much more than a kickshaw. In some parts of France human ingenuity has added chestnutbread; but it has had to draw the line at chestnut coffee as a disastrous failure. The Spaniards make whole meals of chestnut, and cure and store it for winter consumption. Our prouder stomachs, in this country, have always rebelled against the delicacy. It was first put into the ground here in 1714, and then only because the fellow-servants of the gardener who planted it had refused to take it into their systems. This honest fellow, one Thomas Davie, had bought a shillings' worth of sweet chestnuts in London as a treat for the servant's hall. But the hall would have none of them, and so he buried them in a forcing-bed. In 1806 they had grown 7ft. thick and more than fifty high. The pampered menials might have had more respect for the fruit could they have foreseen its possible use as a basis of beer, and even of ardent spirits. A hundred pounds of chestnuts may produce two gallons of pure alcohol—one more instance that want of respect is usually but want of knowledge.—Apropos of the foregoing, Mr. William Morris writes to the "Daily News":—I venture to think that you might correct your statement as to the introduction of the chestnut tree into England in 1744. I read in Gerarde: "There be sundry woods of chestnut trees in England, as a mile and a-half from Feversham in Kent and in sundry other places." My Gerarde is of Johnson's edition (1633), but the words are, I think, from the earlier edition (1598).

THE medical practitioner, the dispensing chemist and the patient—each and all, according to Dr. Rentoul's paper, read before the Liverpool Chemists' Association, lay claim to a property in medical prescriptions. Mr. Rentoul decides the question by declaring that the prescription belongs to the writer. It is pointed out that it is simply a written instruction to the dispensing chemists. The fact that it is written in Latin shows that it is not for the patient, because the average patient cannot read Latin—or, at least, cannot read what is called doctor's Latin. The point would have been made clearer if Mr. Rentoul could have cited some enactment or decision bearing on the question. That the copyright in an original prescription would vest in the author, and would not be transferred to the patient in return for the fee, is more than probable; but the question, which is exciting a good deal of interest in the medical profession, seems to go beyond this. Mr. Rentoul tell us that in Germany by a law just passed a prescription cannot even be dispensed on a second occasion without the express consent of the medical man who wrote it. If we understand him nothing less than this would satisfy Mr. Rentoul's notion of a just settlement of this question.

MR. GLADSTONE ON "THE THREE P's."

In his *Nineteenth Century* review of Mr. Henry Jephson's book on "The Platform: Its Rise and Progress," Mr. Gladstone says, speaking of the early history of the platform, that the Gordon Riots of 1780 may be said to have taken their origin from a public meeting held on May 29 of that year. As the platform grew in power so it grew in calmness, which is a sign of the consciousness of strength. In two forms our Constitution has always recognized the Platform: first, in the county meeting, called by the sheriff; and second, in the hustings at elections. With its growing power, the platform excited the jealousy of privileged classes and of statesmen in power. It was silenced "during the second and descending period of the statesmanship of Mr. Pitt" and it was ferociously attacked by Lord Sidmouth, the "Peterloo massacre" denoting the high-water mark of what Mr. Gladstone characterizes as "insolent repression." Not until the Reform Bill of 1832 do we reach the epoch from which dates the rapid and continuous growth of the platform in its use and power."

THE PLATFORM AND THE PRESS.

The relation of the platform to the press affords occasion for some interesting comments:—

As three F's were the watchword of the Irish tenant with reference to Irish land, and three R's are supposed to supply the basis of an education for the people, so, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, three P's have denoted the instruments by which British freedom has been principally developed and confirmed. These three P's are Petition, Press, and Platform. Immediately after the Reform Act the first of these was chiefly in vogue; and the act for the emancipation of the slaves was carried under the influence of a national sentiment which owed its manifestation to this medium. As time has flowed on the scale of its use has been contracted, mainly, perhaps, because it is a method involving a large aggregate of trouble for those who resort to it. A considerable time elapsed with nothing more than gradual growth in the action of the press; but after the repeal of the stamp duty, and especially after the repeal of the paper duty, the sphere of this action became enormous, and the newspaper proved itself to be a mighty agent, both in the sphere of politics and in the mental training of the people.

"THE PLATFORM EXERCISED A GREAT POWER."

The platform exercised a great power throughout the period. . . . On the question of the Irish Church in 1868, on the policy of the Beaconsfield Government in 1876-80, on the extension of the franchise in 1884, and last, and most of all, on the Irish Question of 1886-92, which has united the intensity of a crisis with the duration of a Parliament, the platform has asserted itself with an ever-increasing intensity of action. In 1868 and 1884 the cause favoured by the platform was also that of the press. In 1876-80 the metropolitan press was against it; but it had the support of the chief provincial newspapers. Most of all have the circumstances of 1886-92 been remarkable. For here, while the platform has worked predominantly on one side, the large majority of journals having the widest circulation have taken the other; while petitions may be put wholly out of the account. If, then, this had been a contest between the prevailing force of the press on the one side and the platfrom on the other, there seems to be some colour given to the opinion that the platform at its maximum of power is stronger than the press. For during some five years, over a hundred Parliamentary elections have been giving no inconsiderable indication of the sense of the people, and in these elections a balance of no less than twenty seats have been carried over from the side supported by the press to that espoused by the platform.

"LET NOT THE PRESS TREMBLE."

But let not the press tremble for its prerogatives. The platform indeed both displays and generates living energy. It quickens sympathy, besides increasing information, and brings to bear the whole power of fellowship in a cause. Yet it is in the main an occasional and intermittent power while the action of the press is continuous and permanent as that of old Time himself. Indeed, it is not to be desired that the country should regularly be subjected to the sort of national fever which has come upon us about once a month in connection with the by-elections, since an early date in 1887. Nay, the demands made upon the speaking powers of members of Parliament for speeches here, there, and everywhere have increased to such a point that, if continued at the present rate, they threaten the enormous mischief of extinguishing their opportunities of study and reflection. One supreme effort is still in prospect; but nature is sure to cry out for remission and relief. We may reasonably hope that press, petition, and platform will hereafter be, as they have been heretofore, combined as harmoniously as the figures of the three Graces, and will contribute, each in its due measure according to the calls of the time, towards the consolidation and progress of free government.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STEEPLECHASE.

ON Saturday one of the annual Parliamentary Point-to-Point Steeplechases were run at Kineton, Warickshire. The weather was beautifully fine, and the company large and distinguished, the attendance altogether numbering close on 3,000 spectators. The proceedings were most enjoyable until the tragic death of Captain Middleton, who was killed by a fall from his horse, cast a gloom over the gathering, and brought the races to an abrupt termination. Herd Hill was the starting point, and after running along the foot of the historic Edge Hill the competitors, making a sharp detour, finished at the place from which they started, the course being altogether a distance of about three and a half miles. The stewards were Lord Willoughby de Broke, Mr. Henry Chaplin, M. P., and the Hon. H. Fitzwilliam, M.P. The Hon. E. Chandos Leigh officiated as Judge, Lord Willoughby de Broke as starter, and Captain H. W. Audrey as clerk of the course. The competitors were divided into heavy weights and light weights, the owners riding. The former, 14 st. and upwards, were Mr. W. H. Long's Crusader, Mr. J. W. Lozan's Signal, Mr. W. A. Muntz's Dynamite, Mr. Victor Cavendish's Etwall, and Mr. A. W. Jarvis's Bullace. The light weights, 12 st., were Mr. F. B. Mildmay's Discretion, Mr. R. T. Hermon-Hodge's Lady Evelyn, Mr. R. Yerburgh's Haphazard, Mr. Bromley Davenport's Dynamite, Sir Savile Crossley's Chaff, and Mr. S. Leon's Tell Tale. The race for heavy weights was won by Mr. Long's Crusader by ten lengths, Mr. Logan's Signal being second, Mr. Muntz's Duchess third, and Mr. Victor Cavendish's Etwall and Mr. Jarvis's Bullace fourth and fifth respectively. The light-weight event was won by a length and a half, Mr. Mildmay's Discretion being first, Mr. Hermon-Hodge's Lady Evelyn second, and Mr. Yerburgh's Haphazard third. The two races were run together. Mr. Bromley Davenport and Mr. Jarvis fell at the second fence, and Mr. Victor Cavendish's horse bolted.

Two others had been entered for the Midland Sportsmen's Cup and the Farmers' Plate. In the first-named the heavy weights (14 st.) were Mr. Charters's Maliard (Owner), first; Mr. Cassell's Sun Light (Hon. G. Verney), second; Mr. Cassell's Model Six (Owner), third; Mr. Muntz's Landmark (Owner), 0; Captain Middleton's Night Line (Owner), 0. Won by two lengths. The light weights (12 st) were Mr. Bentley's Jack, aged (Owner), first; Mr. Laurewy's Paul Jones, aged, second; Mr. Arkwright's Scratch (Owner), 0; Mr. Charters's Claudeboy (Major Little), 0; Mr. Alcock's The Club (Owner), 0; and Mr. Graham's Aldou (Owner), 0. Captain Middleton's horse stumbled after jumping a fence, when about a mile from home, and threw its rider, whose neck was broken. This unhappy accident, which caused a profound sensation, put an end to the sport, the Farmers' Race being abandoned.

Mr. Smith-Barry, member for Huntingdon Division, also met with an accident. He was a mounted spectator, and on learning intelligence of the sad mishap to Captain Middleton he proceeding towards the scene of the fatality. On the way he took a fence at which his horse stumbled and fell, throwing him upon his head. Fortunately, Mr. Smith-Barry was not seriously injured, and is progressing favourably, but he will be prevented from keeping the political engagements he had entered into for Easter.

Too much prominence, observes the *World*, cannot be given to the wiles of that harmful new brand of politicians who are taking to meddling with Imperial affairs as a means of promoting their own interests, or advancing some fad concerning which their zeal is far ahead of their knowledge. There are at present two subjects on which a mischievous minority of insignificant politicians are trying to appeal to the untutored imaginations of stay-at-home voters—popular representation of the natives of India, and the opium laws. Mr. Schwann is trying to acquire a fourth-rate reputation as an authority on the former. He presided at the first of a series of meetings connected with this agitation at the Westminster Town Hall last week. From the accounts in the daily press it might be supposed that the gathering was representative. It was not. Not three dozen people were present; not a single speech worth listening to was made except that of the opener of the debate, who, as an Indian civilian, had some facts, but little commonsense, to show, and the so-styled discussion was merely a series of sycophantic paraphrases of the opener's paper.

THE NEW BETTING BILL.

MONEY-LENDERS and betting agents will be hard hit by the bill which her Majesty's assent has converted into an Act of Parliament. The new law makes the mere sending of a circular to a person under twenty-one years of age a crime punishable by three months' imprisonment or £100 fine. The reader may gain an idea of the scope of the newest law of England from the following re-statement of the text.

I. It is now a misdemeanour for any person, for the sake of profit, to send, to any one whom he knows to be an infant, any document which expressly, or by implication, invites the infant to do any of the following things:—

(*a*) To take any share in a betting transaction. (*b*) To apply for information or advice for the purpose of any bet, or for information as to any race or other contingency upon which betting is generally carried on. (*c*) To enter into any transaction involving the borrowing of money. (*d*) To apply for information or advice as to the borrowing of money.

II. Any person named in such a document as a person to whom money may be paid, or from whom information or advice may be obtained, shall be assumed to be the sender of the document, unless he can prove that he was in no way concerned in sending it.

III. In the case of such a document being sent to an infant residing at any place of education, the sender shall not be able to plead ignorance of the infancy, unless he can prove that he had reasonable ground for believing that the infant was of full age.

IV. The maximum punishment for the above misdemeanour is: on conviction by indictment three months or £100; on summary conviction one month or £20. In both cases a term of imprisonment can be combined with a fine.

These four clauses cover the main body of the bill, and they explain themselves.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 8.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut-Col J Charles (late Bengal) is placed on the Indian Supernumerary List.

Lieut-Col E Lake, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col, vice J Charles.

LINE BATTALIONS.

2nd Life Guards—The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts to be Lieuts, to complete establishment:—S T Hankey and J C Brinton.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut A E Burnaby resigns his commiss on.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut A G Crosse to be Capt vice W R Gould-Adams, seconded: Sec Lieut J A Berners to be Lieut, vice A G Crosse.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut H R Darley, Adjt, to be Capt, to complete establishment.

3rd Hussars—Sec. Lieut J H M'Mullin to be Lieut to complete establishment.

10th Hussars—Lieut C Barclay, Adjt, to be Capt, to complete establishment.

16th Lancers—Capt G P Wyndham to be Adjt, vice Lieut R F A Sloane-Stanley, who has resigned that appointment.

21st Hussars—Sec. Lieut A. M. Pirie to be Lieut, vice C J Clerk, seconded.

Royal Artillery—Capt A H P Turner, from the Seconded List, to be Maj, vice C Russell, promoted Lieut-Col on half pay.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col and Col P Lambert (late Bengal), on the Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity; Lieut-Col F. Bailey retires on the Indian pension; Maj E S Hill retires on an Indian pension; Capt J C Tyler to be Maj. vice E S Hill; Lieut P Ashworth to be Capt, vice J C Tyler.

Grenadier Guards—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—Lord E H Cecil, vice W Mills, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Lord J. P. Cecil, vice Lord E H Cecil, seconded for service on the Staff.

Scots Guards—Lieut H C C Beaumont resigns his commission; Sec Lieut J W Smith-Neill, Adjt, to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—Maj R H Corbett retires on retired pay.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Lt In.)—The undermentioned Lieuts, to be Capts:—A W C McFall, vice L W Pease, seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Department; and P H Rogers, vice C H T Whitaker, Seconded. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts, to be Lieuts:—F W Jones, vice A. W. C. McFall; S. L. Reynolds, vice P H Rogers; and L H Baldwin, vice S L Reynolds, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec Lieut J R Wyndham is ante-dated to Oct 21, 1891, to complete establishment. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—H A K Gough, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice T W Hale, seconded; and F G C Ross, to complete establishment.

Gen W Goodfellow, C B, Royal (late Bombay Engineers, is placed on the unemployed Supernumerary List, under the provisions of Article 78 III of the Royal Warrant of April 6, 1891.

Lieut-Gen Sir G T Chesney, KCB, CSI, CIE, Col-Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Gen, vice W W Goodfellow, CB.

Maj-Gen C A Goodfellow, VC, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be Lieut-Gen, vice Sir G T Chesney, KCB, CSI, CIE.

Indian Staff Corps.—The undermentioned Cols are transferred to the unemployed Supernumerary List:—A E Campbell and W H Ross.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned officers having exceeded the limits of age as laid down in Article 526 of the Royal Warrant of April 6, 1891, are removed under the provisions of that Article from the list of the Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonels—C W Bruce, late 6th Dragoon Guards; Hon Col Sir J M Burgoyne, Bart., 3rd Batt, Bedfordshire Regt; J T Campbell, late half-pay; Hon Col G G Gordon, C B, late half-pay, 3rd Batt, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt); Brevet Col H R Hibbert, late Brigade Depot; Sir H C E Malet, Bart, late Grenadier Guards; Hon Col G N Money, C B, late Bengal Staff Corps; Brevet Col H A Trevelyan, late 7th Hussars.

Majors—Hon Lieut-Col R Armstrong, late half-pay; W H Barry, late 73rd Foot; M Barton, late 85th Foot; Hon Lieut-Col F Creighton, late Royal Mar

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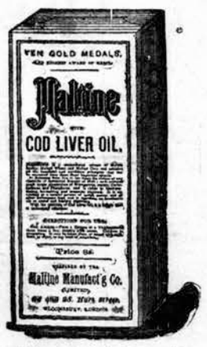

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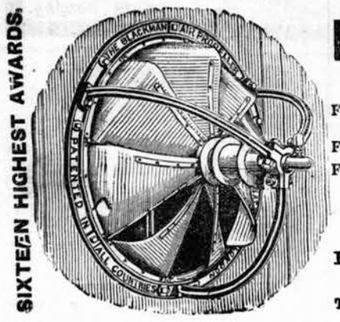

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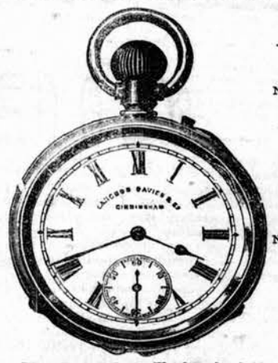
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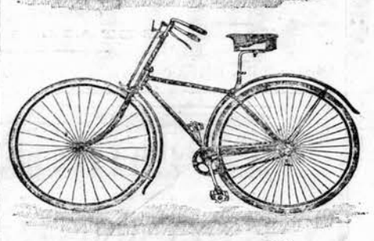

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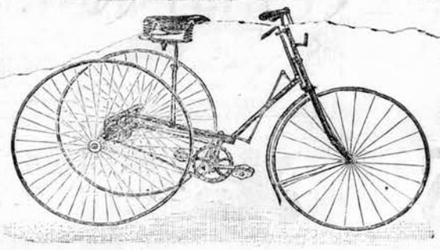

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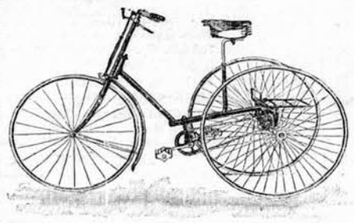

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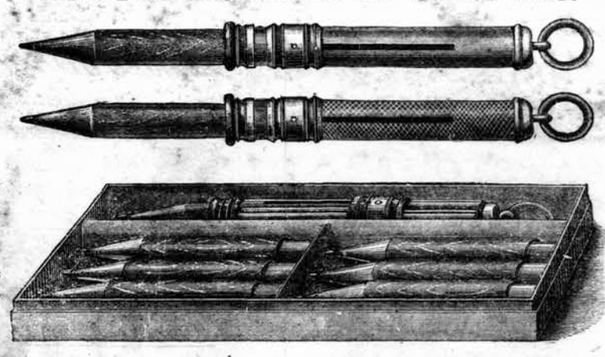

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